

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIA'S SCINTEIA REPORTS WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

AU161109 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] An exercise of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states-- "Comradeship-in-Arms 80"--took place on the territory of the GDR and the adjacent basin of the Baltic Sea between 4 and 12 September 1980.

The exercise was attended by general staffs, large units and other units of the Bulgarian People's Army, CSSR People's Army, GDR National People's Army, Polish People's Army, Hungarian People's Army and USSR Armed Forces; by general staffs of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and by amphibious units of the GDR People's Navy, the Polish and USSR navies in the Baltic Sea belonging to the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The exercise was under the command of Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense.

The goals of the exercise were attained. The troops, navy units and general staffs which participated in it are returning to their bases.

GENERAL KESSLER ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT FIELD MEETING

AU171349 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 80 pp 3, 4

[Speech by Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy chief of the maneuvers, at the field meeting of the seven Warsaw Pact fraternal armies held on 11 September]

[Text] The military operations of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers have been successfully concluded. In the course of these important exercises on GDR territory there has been a clear demonstration of the combat strength and combat readiness of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries.

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" will take worthy place in the history of the socialist defense coalition. This is a result of the performance and achievements of the participating staffs and troops of all the fraternal armies during the maneuver.

The foundation of the Joint Armed Forces was laid more than 25 years ago. Our peoples, our friends in the whole world, but also our enemies have again been convinced of the military mastery of the Joint Armed Forces. In the meantime the Warsaw Pact countries and their armies proved themselves at all times as a reliable bastion of peace and a guarantor of the safety of the peaceable socialist construction efforts.

You, the participants in this field meeting and all the units, subunits, and groups of units participating in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver have honorably fulfilled your tasks in the sense of upholding this profoundly revolutionary and humanitarian tradition.

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" has made it convincingly clear that the all-conquering force of the ideas of socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism determines the thoughts and acts of our fraternally united armies.

The core of our internationalist position consists of constantly strengthening the steel-like alliance of the socialist peoples with the Soviet Union and its armed forces as well as the firm cohesion of the socialist countries with the Soviet Union.

We consider one's attitude toward the CPSU and toward the first and most powerful socialist country on this planet to be the real test for each true internationalist. In the military field this idea is expressed in indestructible comradeship in arms with the glorious Soviet Army and Navy.

Our countries' working people's peaceful labor in building socialism and communism is reliably protected. The safeguard of peace lies in strong hands which know how to master modern arms and how to use them effectively, and this was strikingly demonstrated by the art of military leadership shown by the commanders and the staffs as well as by the operations of the troops.

Yet "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" has demonstrated more than mere military skill. We all know that military mastery is indispensable for attaining victory in combat. The political superiority of the socialist armed forces depends on their loftier combat spirit and on the knowledge and awareness that they are defending the most justified cause in the world, socialism, communism and peace.

Whenever the highest performance was required during the maneuvers, our troops always gave proof of their loyalty to our communist ideals and of their indestructible will to safeguard the power of workers and peasants and the achievements of the revolution against all hostile attempts.

As has repeatedly happened in history, at present imperialism is trying to find a way out of the decline of its social system by engaging in exacerbated militarization and enhanced war preparations.

The increased arming of the NATO states, particularly the criminal plans for stationing qualitatively new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the U.S. first-strike doctrine, endanger the people's peaceful future. This is why everything must be done to bridle the aggressors in order to avoid any changes in the strategic military balance and--in keeping with the declaration of the May session of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee--to achieve concrete steps aimed at military detente.

On the occasion of the opening of the maneuvers Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, expressed his conviction that all participants would prove their political-moral maturity as molded by the spirit of proletarian internationalism and also their high military mastery. At this field meeting we can testify with joyful hearts that these high expectations have been fulfilled.

We could cite many outstanding results of these maneuvers, results that document combat attitudes and creative actions that spring from our socialist awareness. This awareness is a decisive source of political-moral steadfastness, or enormous readiness to achieve high performance, of great initiative--qualities which distinguish the defenders of the socialist homeland.

Our maneuvers became a comprehensive demonstration of socialist military art, a demonstration during which each individual's knowledge and skills were required. To learn and at the same time pass on to others one's own knowledge was one of the characteristic traits of "Comradeship-in-Arms 80."

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" has meant a step forward for all of us. Of course, this was not easy to achieve. It is the fruit of intense political indoctrination and battle training in the fraternal armies.

These armies' combat strength and battle readiness were enhanced under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties. Thus they attained the high standard of military cooperation that was demonstrated in many ways during the elapsed days and during various complicated combat situations.

The armies of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are ready and able to fulfill any combat task in the defense of the socialist homeland and the entire socialist community because the army members unshakably support the party, obeying the party's words out of profound socialist conviction. This confidence in the vanguard of the workers class and the entire people--the party--rests on awareness of the correctness of the road mapped by the party. It was proved by the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver that this confidence is strengthened with every passing day through the work, exemplary activities and close ties of the communists with the nonparty members of the army.

Soon the units of the fraternal armies that participated in the maneuver will return to their garrisons. We are certain they will carry with them many new impressions and that they will gladly recall the days spent in our country.

They were all given the opportunity to participate in joint meetings and programs together with working people, above all with many young people, future soldiers, officers and noncommissioned officers. These meetings were moving demonstrations of the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist family of peoples, of the alliance with the Soviet Union, the fraternal countries and their armed forces.

Thus they could observe for themselves how the workers, cooperative peasants, intellectuals and all other citizens of the GDR, including the people's soldiers, engage in preparing for the SED 10th Congress. They saw that we always pay the necessary attention to the defense of our country.

The slogan under which the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers were held, a slogan which inspired all of us, is still in force:

"Comrades in Arms--United for Peace and Socialism--Give No Chance to the Enemy!"--this slogan guides us today and will always guide us when we fight for higher goals and when we apply the conclusions and experience of the maneuvers in order to insure, at all times, that the combat strength and battle readiness of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies are maintained in keeping with the requirements.

United as comrades in arms, for peace and socialism, we are invincible!

SFRY, CSSR BEGIN CONSULTATIONS ON MADRID CSCE

LD171958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, September 17 (TANJUG)--Consultations between representatives of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat and the Czechoslovakian Foreign Ministry on the Madrid session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were held in Belgrade today. The talks were held by the deputy coordinator for preparations for the Madrid session in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat, Ilija Kojic, and the head of administration in the Czechoslovakian Foreign Ministry, Miloslav Kosnar, and their assistants. The Czechoslovakian delegation was received by Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Secretary Sava Obradovil. Mutual interest was underlined in the success of the European conference Madrid session and the need stressed for investing efforts for strengthening the Helsinki process as a whole.

GDR COMMENTATOR REPORTS ON MADRID CSCE PROCEEDINGS

DW180915 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1431 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Gunter Leuschner report from Madrid]

[Text] Until yesterday the situation at the CSCE followup meeting was such that the main work was done in bilateral and multilateral consultations. The group of neutral states prepared a suggestion for the agenda which contained ideas and suggestions by other states also. Regrettably, however, this paper never appeared on the table because a Western representative wanted to implement his maximum demands rather categorically, as was reported.

The situation has changed today. Unfortunately, however, not for the better. The Spanish delegation made a lengthy suggestion, which regrettably does not contain all the ideas that have been outlined by several sides in the course of the current discussion. This is a paper that does not lend itself to compromise, as the diplomats put it, so that it had to be rejected by the socialist countries; neutral sides, too, viewed it with obvious reservation.

Let me try to point out the problem. The Helsinki Final Act, the decisive basis for all CSCE followup meeting, says that an exchange of opinion ought to take place in these meetings on the current implementation of the Final Act as well as on further steps to strengthen detente. So the balance sheet and the prospects were linked in one sentence, so to speak. The approach by the United States and some Western states in Belgrade consisted of tearing the link apart, not by discussing the past and the future in a balanced way, but by directing repeated polemical attacks against socialist countries, so that due to the poisoned atmosphere there was either no time left or no opportunity to discuss or decide on constructive detente.

This is exactly what happened in Belgrade. And not only socialist representatives have repeatedly pointed out in Madrid the negative experience gained in Belgrade. It is a matter of avoiding this kind of experience by leaving as little space as possible from the very beginning, through corresponding formulations of the agenda and other modalities, for endless, unconstructive and nonfactual polemics.

GDR ambassador [name indistinct] talked yesterday in this connection of a clearly defined space for every individual phase of the conference. The Spanish suggestion presented today does not correspond to that at all. It envisages, for example, just 8 days for editing the final document of Madrid.

On the other hand, however, it opens a possibility for those who want it to have a month-long polemical and controversial discussion. That proved not to be useful in Belgrade, and in the present political situation, due to the aggravated world situation, it would increase the dangers of a negative outcome of this meeting even more.

Many European states expect real progress to come from Madrid with regard to calling a conference on current detente and disarmament. One overseas state, however, has clearly shown its dislike for such a disarmament conference. Nobody who cares for the future of Europe can be interested in encouraging such unwillingness with regard to detente and disarmament, so to speak.

The socialist countries, therefore, felt prompted not to agree to the Spanish suggestion. They will now present their own ideas, maybe in today's afternoon session, with regard to the agenda of the Madrid meeting.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL REVIEWS MADRID STANCE

AU161543 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Janos Nagy, secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Making Preparations for Madrid"]

[Excerpt] A Comprehensive Program

The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has worked out a comprehensive program to defend detente. The socialist countries, our country included, are making preparations for the Madrid meeting in conformity with that. They expect the meeting to contribute to the maintenance and further development of the results of East-West cooperation and the strengthening of security and trust. We regard it as extremely important that it is decided in Madrid to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. How the future of Europe will develop depends to a large extent on the result of this. The Warsaw document clearly stated that we see the possibility for advancement, on the basis of mutual interests and the Helsinki principles, in the areas of economic cooperation, culture, the sciences and human relations. We do not underestimate the results that have been attained to date, but we are, as yet, far from the upper limit of cooperation based on mutual interests in these matters. Europe is not free from the great problems of mankind--as, for instance, environmental protection, energy and transportation. Why should the Madrid meeting not open reassuring prospects for the solution of these problems of our continent?

We have developed our position concerning the November conference aware that European security and cooperation can only be promoted through mutual good will and with due consideration for mutual interests and each other's opinion. It is known that the socialist countries have always carefully studied the concepts of the rest of the participating countries conceived in that spirit and are making allowances for them. When they oppose endeavors remote from the Final Act, harmful to the sovereignty of countries and intervening in domestic affairs, they, at the same time, express their willingness to work out sensible compromises. This requires that attention be concentrated in Madrid on problems that fundamentally affect the European situation and on aspects of cooperation in which there is the greatest mutual interest. They are ready, more than any others, for a solution and attainment of consensus. Attempts that produce nothing except to foment differences should be rejected and issues not yet ready to be resolved should be postponed. If detente advances, then prerequisites will also be created for discussion of issues on which agreement cannot yet be reached at the moment.

With regard to the Madrid meeting we profess that one needs partners for detente and the strengthening of European security and cooperation. It would be a simplification on our part to draw a sharp dividing line between endeavors that foster and those that act against the success of the November meeting and if we grouped the participating countries on that basis, it is indicative of the complexity of the situation that elements producing a contradictory impact from the viewpoint of the meeting's success can be found even in the posture of the government of one capitalist country itself. Nevertheless, experience shows that the peoples of Europe know best what they have won through detente and what they could lose if a new variation of the cold war returned. It is not accidental that the number of people is on the increase in West Europe who realize the danger inherent in a reversal of the European security and cooperation process.

Accepting Realities

From this viewpoint also the recent top level Soviet-French and Soviet-West German talks were of outstanding importance. However, one could continue the list: the workers movement and progressive organizations of West Europe, leaders of Finland, Austria and the rest of the neutral countries, prominent social democratic politicians and figures of public life declare that the Madrid meeting should be held in an objective atmosphere and produce results. The same wish is reflected in the communique issued on the recent conference of the five north European countries' foreign ministers. It is to be desired that, in harmony with all that, considerations dictated by expediency should be relegated to the background in U.S. policy and there should be a stronger disposition to accept realities, learn the lessons of Belgrade and acknowledge that in Madrid--as in Helsinki--partners of equal rights will be conferring. We are convinced that, no matter what debates are conducted on issues concerning the content of detente and no matter what is declared by certain extremist circles, the success of the Madrid meeting will benefit the interests of all participating countries.

The position of the Hungarian People's Republic is unequivocal and unchanged. Our party's 12th congress and the Central Committee sessions held since the congress have adopted a resolute stand in favor of strengthening European security and cooperation and successfully staging the Madrid meeting. Also our country's international activity and our bilateral and multilateral talks are aimed at that and our representatives regard promoting that as their task at the talks already in progress and those beginning in November. Although the Madrid meeting is not the sole factor, but only an important factor from the viewpoint of the future of European detente, we will strive to ensure that the meeting should not be a missed opportunity, but a forum promoting security and cooperation in Europe.

ZHIVKOV TOASTS MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL AT OFFICIAL DINNER

AU141538 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 80 p 4

["Text" of toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 8 September official dinner in Sofia in honor of Samora Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of Mozambique]

[Text] Dear Comrade Machel, dear friends from the People's Republic of Mozambique, comrades, all of us--the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian working people are especially happy to greet such dear and welcomed guests as you. Through the representatives of the friendly people of Mozambique our people greet all the fighters for freedom and working people of Mozambique, toiling for the new life and enjoying the sympathy of the entire world's progressive public.

We rejoice at the fact that for the third time our country is being visited by Comrade Samora Machel--one of the most noted fighters against colonialism, and for freedom, national independence and social progress for the entire African Continent. I am proud that Comrade Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is a loyal friend of socialist Bulgaria and a longtime close and personal friend of mine.

Therefore the present meeting evokes memories of the wonderful days in October 1978, when together with my comrades we were enthusiastically greeted by the people of Mozambique, a people which knows its enemies very well, and greets its friends with an open heart. My memory is full of respect for the endless revolutionary energy and working enthusiasm of the people of Mozambique.

The friendship and cooperation between our peoples started already during the difficult years of your selfless struggle against the colonizers and the oppressors of the national freedom. Our cooperation, however, was strongly reinforced by the treaty on friendship and cooperation we signed with Comrade Samora Machel.

Therefore I hope that our guests from Mozambique will feel in Bulgaria as we ourselves felt 2 years ago in Mozambique. In other words, they will see this visit not so much as an official visit, but more of a visit by friends to friends.

Dear friends and comrades, tomorrow you will attend Sofia's 9 September manifestation. The date 9 September is the greatest holiday of the Bulgarian people in the 1,300th years of the existence of the Bulgarian state. In essence, this is not only the holiday of the triumph of our ideas, but also a reason for evaluating what has been achieved by our people in building the developed socialist society, and what has not yet been achieved and has still to be done. We have no doubt that you will have the opportunity to be convinced about the most important fact--the moral and political unity of the Bulgarian people, which many decades ago embraced the ideas of communism as its credo, and is consistently implementing them in life.

The holiday of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria gives countless proof of the advantages and vitality of the socialist system, in which the people develop their limitless possibilities for realizing their human urge to build create and to live happily. This 9 September is a day of justified national pride, which will be celebrated for the 36th time. All that has been achieved during these years is a result of the correct policy and leadership of the party, and a result of the struggle, work and inspiration of our people, which has overcome and is overcoming various difficulties. We are preparing for future events, and first of all for the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the 12th BCP Congress.

Simultaneously, we know from our own revolutionary and creative experience in building socialism that at every step of our way we have enjoyed the sincere assistance of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, that we have always felt next to us, shoulder to shoulder, the fighters for socialism and democracy throughout the world, and that we have never been and cannot be alone in the common struggle for transforming not only our life, but life throughout the planet. We have similar responsibility to our great goals, and all fighters from all continents are our brothers.

Dear friends and comrades from Mozambique, we gladly greet all progressive transformations which have taken place on your long oppressed but heroic continent. The peoples of Africa, relying on the selfless assistance of the socialist community countries and the world progressive forces have given and are continuing to provide mankind with examples of selflessness in fighting for freedom, national independence and peaceful cooperation. The creation of the independent Republic of Zimbabwe has made all of us happy. With great respect we note the international contribution of the Frelimo Party, the people of Mozambique and the personal contribution made by Comrade Samora Machel, a fighter for freedom and the people's happiness, to achieving the freedom of Zimbabwe and to the struggle of other peoples or your continent fighting for their dignity.

The time will soon come when there will be no trace of apartheid, racial discrimination and national and social oppression in Africa, and when the peoples of Namibia and the South African Republic will be free. We decisively condemn the barbarous and aggressive acts of the South African militarists against Mozambique, Angola and Zambia, and express our complete solidarity with these countries and peoples.

Socialist Bulgaria's communists and all working people are following with lively interest and warm approval the process of profound revolutionary transformations in the People's Republic of Mozambique, aimed at creating the material and spiritual preconditions for a transition to the building of socialism. From the bottom of our heart we hail the constant efforts for the further ideological and political strengthening of your Marxist-Leninist Frelimo Party, which is educating and inspiring the working people of Mozambique, and leading them toward the chosen road of socialist development. We highly value the successful work and decisions of the recent Seventh Plenum of Frelimo Central Committee, which made a profound analysis of the current socioeconomic activity of the country and determined the basic trends for further developing the Mozambique's revolution. We wish you, dear comrades, complete success in implementing all your plans.

We sincerely rejoice also over the international prestige of the People's Republic of Mozambique and its active role in the international arena, especially in the OAU, the nonaligned movement and the UN Organization. Your country's voice is heard everywhere where social justice, the peoples' right to self-determination, the cooperation and peace are to be defended.

Comrades, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with their allies of the socialist community and in complete accordance with the desire of all honest people throughout the world, is steadily and consistently conducting a foreign policy of peace and understanding. International imperialism and reaction cannot reconcile themselves to the fiasco of their policy, to the growing power of real socialism and to the constant victories of the revolutionary and national-liberation movements. They have, therefore, started their sabotage of detente, and are stubbornly trying to exacerbate the international situation and intensify military confrontation. They are not only maintaining the dangerous hotbeds of tension in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, but are also trying to kindle dangerous hotbeds in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa.

The imperialism and reaction are more and more often resorting to direct military provocations, blackmail and adventures. In a most irresponsible manner they are deploying destructive strategic weapons in the immediate proximity of the borders of the socialist countries, and are making efforts to bring the world back to the dark years of the "cold war," trying to speak from the dangerous "position of strength."

In such a situation our duty--to consolidate and develop the process of detente, make real steps towards stopping the arms race and make all the necessary efforts for removing forever the danger of a destructive thermonuclear war--is acquiring additional importance.

The constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries' Consultative Political Committee's May session followed this course. Therefore, we completely support the new peaceful proposals of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Having in mind the same supreme goal, we are striving to reach agreement at the forthcoming Madrid meeting. The World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace, which will take place in Sofia at the end of September of this year, will also make its contribution to detente and strengthening peace. We hope that the people of Mozambique will also be worthily represented at this world forum.

Dear Comrade Machel, in our talks we shall thoroughly discuss the development of our bilateral relations and shall point out the path for the future expansion of our cooperation. I am deeply convinced that we shall reach a new and higher stage of our friendship, to our peoples' benefit, in the interest of peace, detente and understanding among all peoples, and in the service of world social progress.

Allow me to congratulate you on receiving the Stara Planina Order with ribbon, which has been bestowed on you by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I propose a toast:

--To new and even greater successes of the people of Mozambique, along the path it has chosen.

--To the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

--To the health and long life of our friend and Comrade Samora Machel.

--To the health of our comrades from friendly Mozambique.

--To the health of all those attending this dinner.

--Cheers!

CPSU SECRETARY RUSAKOV ARRIVES FOR VACATION

AU172047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, arrived in our country today for a period of vacation.

At Varna airport the guest was greeted by Comrades Todor Stoychev and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

II. 18 Sep 80

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BULGARIA

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival 17 Sep

AU171419 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 17 Sep (BTA)--Konstandinos Mitsotakis, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, arrived here today.

During his 22-hour friendly visit he will discuss with the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, bilateral relations and topical international issues.

Mr Mitsotakis is expected to be received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Zhivkov, Mladenov Talks

AU172045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, received Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs of Greece, who is visiting our country.

In a cordial and friendly talk the two sides expressed their high evaluation of the bilateral relations between the two countries and the existence of favorable and objective prerequisites to further expand these relations was ascertained.

The resolve of both Bulgaria and Greece to contribute to the preservation of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, as well as to struggle for peace and detente in the world was expressed.

Konstandinos Mitsotakis conveyed the greetings of Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis to Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Before this meeting talks were held between Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and the Greek foreign minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, during which the two ministers conducted an extensive review of bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural sectors and discussed opportunities to further develop those relations.

After this, Comrade Petur Mladenov gave a luncheon in honor of Minister Mitsotakis.

Sofia Dinner

AU172054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, gave an official dinner in Sofia tonight in honor of his host--Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

The dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, secretary of the BNAU Permanent Board, as well as by Ministers Georgi Karamanev and Nikola Todoriev.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH IRAQI RCC MEMBER TAHA YASIN RAMADAN

AU172015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received the visiting Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, at the Boyana Residence today.

The talk was attended by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

LUKANOV RECEIVES AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER MOMAND

AU172050 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 17 Sep (BTA)--Today deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Andrey Lukanov received Afghan Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Fazel Rahim Momand, co-chairman of the Bulgarian-Afghan Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, who is on a visit here.

At the talks problems of deepening the trade and economic relations between the two states in accordance with the documents signed in 1977 were discussed.

The guest expressed thanks to the BCP, to the Bulgarian state, for the assistance rendered to Afghanistan, for the solidarity with the Afghan revolution.

The meeting was attended by the chairman of the Bulgarian side of the bilateral economic commission Rumen Serlezov, minister of light industry.

PCE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR AGRICULTURE COOPERATION VISIT

AU171938 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 17 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received a delegation of the Spanish Communist Party, which is visiting the country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the exchange of experience in the sphere of agriculture.

During the meeting Mr Petur Dyulgerov spoke about the preparation currently going on in the country for the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, about the consistent policy pursued by Bulgaria in the name of peace, security and cooperation between nations in both the Balkans and the world.

STANKO TODOROV ATTENDS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

AU172008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers was held today at which a decision was adopted on perfecting the management of certain sectors and activities in connection with the economic approach and on the basis of that approach.

Regulations were adopted on the organization and activities of the High Educational Council, in which the tasks and activities of the council are described, stemming from the decisions of the First National Education Congress.

The Council of Ministers reviewed the state of work and adopted additional measures for the normal supply of the population during the autumn and winter seasons with foodstuffs, fuel and services.

Measures were adopted to accelerate the development of heavy investment machine building during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, explained the tasks of ministries and economic organizations stemming from the decisions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the expansion of mass socialist competition in honor of the 12th congress and on the full harvesting and utilization of agricultural crops.

YORDANOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

AU172005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The 13th International Book Fair opened today at the Festival Hall in Sofia.

Among those attending was Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also present were Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Lalyu Dimitrov, head of the Mass Media Department at the BCP Central Committee; Krum Vasilev, chairman of the Press Committee; as well as leaders of public organizations, creative unions and cultural institutions, and heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia. A speech was delivered by Comrade Georgi Yordanov.

[Begin-Yordanov recording] The opening of the 13th International Book Fair in Sofia coincides with great events reflecting the peoples' efforts to preserve peace. Bulgarian books displayed at this exhibition reflect the important stages and periods in our people's lives. Our people have always fought for justice and for their free, creative and peaceful work.

Permit me, in the spirit of the slogan which inspires our exhibition, to recall the statement made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, which reads as follows: The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in coordination with its allies from the socialist community and in full accord with the aspirations of all decent people throughout the world is conducting an unswerving and consistent foreign policy of peace and peaceful understanding. This consistent foreign policy is based on principles. It is historically motivated and inspired by a feeling of love for man and of responsibility for the future. It is a policy serving mankind, serving culture and human progress. The books displayed in our national pavilion at this exhibition are the embodiment of this policy.

SOFIA UNIVERSITY HOLDS SESSION ON MILADINOV BROTHERS

AU171936 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 17 Sep (BTA)--Today a science session on the work of the famous Bulgarian men of the national revival period, the brothers Konstantin and Dimitur Miladinov, was held today at the "Kliment Ohridski" University of Sofia.

Academician Petur Dinekov, one of the great experts in old Bulgarian literature and the literature of the national revival period, emphasized in his speech that the work of the Miladinov brothers is part of the fate of the Bulgarian people, it had deeply penetrated into the Bulgarian historical awareness and belongs to the Bulgarian people and culture.

The scientific papers read dwelt on a wide range of questions--about the place of the Miladinovs' collection "Bulgarian Folk Songs" in the development of Bulgarian folkloristics, about the spreading of this collection, and about the estimations given to the work of the two brothers by the great Bulgarian revolutionaries and men of culture Lyuben Karavelov and Kristo Botev.

POLISH ANTISOCIALISTS LEARNED 'LESSONS' FROM 1968 CSSR CRISIS

LD172026 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The 38th issue of TRIBUNA carries an article entitled "Speculations of Antisocialist Countries" in which its author Karel Horak reviews the latest developments in Poland.

He writes, among other things, that the events in August and the first days of September in the fraternal People's Republic of Poland have proved that the class enemies do not miss, if convenient situation arises in any socialist country, an opportunity for their activization. The People's Republic of Poland, as Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed at the sixth session of the Central Committee, is going through a complicated situation. The solution of contradictions, which manifested themselves in the society by a strike, cause new difficulties in the country where the working class is the ruling class and considerably complicate the already complex problems. This is grist for the mill of all those who wish to step up tension and deepen the state of crisis in Polish society.

The work stoppages of a few weeks duration in a number of important enterprises did not contribute to the removal of shortcomings and overcoming the serious economic situation, Karel Horak writes in TRIBUNA. He also pays attention in the article to the tactics of antisocialist forces in Poland, the lessons which these antisocialist forces took from the political crisis in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Then he deals in detail with the so-called independent trade unions and arrives at the conclusion that the statement of one of their leaders, Lech Walesa, published in the bourgeois mass media, proves that Walesa does not intend to fulfill the agreements approved in Gdansk.

At the end of the article, the author expressed his conviction that the Polish people will overcome the present problems and that the antisocialist forces and their plans will not be given a chance.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD171954 Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 17 Sep (CETKA)--Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals de Oliveira arrived in Prague on Wednesday. He was met by Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak and Brazilian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Manuel Antonio Maria de Pimental Brandao.

The problems to be discussed during his visit concern the further development of economic cooperation between both countries.

KEMPNY, HOFFMANN, JAKES VISIT BRNO TRADE FAIR

LD172016 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Brno, 17 Sep (CETKA)--Contracts providing for the exchange of goods worth 17,914 million crowns have been concluded by now at the 22nd international engineering trade fair here by Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations.

More than 322,000 visitors, including 886 official guests, [word indistinct] customers and 200 foreign journalists.

Among Wednesday's guests at the trade fair was member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Kempny, party Presidium member and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council Karel Hoffmann and Alternate Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the party Central Committee Milos Jakes.

PARTY DAILY REVIEWS FUEL, POWER SHORTCOMINGS

AU141812 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "In the First Line"]

[Excerpts] The 15th CPCZ Congress charged the sector of fuel and power engineering with the task of developing solid fuel extraction up to 122-125 million tons in the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The miners already overfulfilled the lower figure a few years ago. In the course of the whole 5-year plan they will extract roughly 610 million tons of coal. But it must be noted that this will be achieved at the price of enormous working devotion. Last year the miners in deep mines extracted 3.5 million tons of coal on work-free days. The extractions of these shifts are not only meant to fulfill the deep-pit plans, but also to alleviate shortfalls in the surface quarries of the North Bohemian brown coal basin.

The demand that the North Bohemian brown coal basin annually extract 68 million tons, mostly of power fuel for thermal power stations, electric power stations and the industry, but also of graded kinds of coal for the domestic market, is most exacting in terms of the organization of work in this basin. It requires an uncompromising reliability of extraction supermachinery, which is linked both in the stripping of the overburden and in coal extraction into comprehensive complexes with transport mechanisms.

The operations of the super-machinery are as yet not yielding the planned outputs. Their highly concentrated extraction work means that any down time signifies a considerable shortfall, which is difficult to rectify in the continuous extraction process in surface quarries. Last year the miners of the North Bohemian brown coal basin succeeded in achieving this; but this year's 1.6-million-ton shortfall is too large.

In order to ensure the dynamic development of our national economy, the party's economic program determined that in the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the output of electric power stations should be increased by at least 3,500-4,000 mw. This task will be fulfilled. But there are still a lot of irresponsible phenomena in consumption. The waste of fuel and energy is forcing the society to spend more than absolutely necessary to provide them.

Cooperation with the CEMA countries, and above all the Soviet Union, is most important for the development of our fuel-power base. This is true not only in the utilization of nuclear power, but also in the preparation of new coal mines in Frenstat, Příbor, Slane, Hodonin and other places. In the development of these mines our experts are cooperating also with specialists from the Soviet Union, whose experience is irreplaceable primarily in the preparation of extraction in particularly deep mines, in which extraction will be going on at depths of 200 meters.

An important feeling of assurance in the operation of our fuel and power base comes from the interlinking of the power systems of socialist countries. Cooperation in this field provides unprecedented opportunities for effectively using the energy produced.

On a long-term basis, the international division of labor among the CEMA countries also counts on concentrating the most energy-intensive production, the chemical and metallurgical industries, in places with reserves of fuel and energy. This will take care of the considerable transportation demands particularly the transportation of solid fuel.

On the occasion of this year's statewide celebrations of the Day of Miners and Power Engineering Workers, held this Saturday [6 September] in Sokolov, the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government expressed their appreciation for the devoted work of people working in this sector for our society. However, the tasks that are drawing near are far more exacting than heretofore. Particularly in engineering it will therefore be necessary to establish--through good-quality machinery deliveries--conditions that will enable the miners and power engineering workers to ensure long-term deliveries of fuel and power. This is a basic demand which lies within the capability of our industry.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO FINLAND--In Prague today Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received Jan Jusak prior to the start of his tour of duty as Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Finland. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 17 Sep 80 LD]

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival 17 Sep

LD170954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0937 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN)--Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Berlin today for a friendship visit to the GDR that will last several days.

The eminent guest was warmly welcomed at the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The following are in the Mozambique delegation: Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Tome Eduardo, member of the Central Committee, member of the staff of the People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique; Sergio Vieira, member of the Central Committee, governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the Central Committee, minister for public works and housing; Antonio Rodrigues Branco, minister for industry and power; Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons; Joao dos Santos Ferreira, secretary of state for cotton; Rui Gonzales, secretary of state for the accelerated development of the Limpopo and Incomati Valleys; as well as other personalities, including Zacarias Kupela, general secretary of the Mozambican Youth Organization.

A number of experts are in the delegation.

President Machel was accorded military honors on his arrival. The national anthems of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR were played by a National People's Army band. The 21 salvos of the "salute of the nations" thundered over the airfield, announcing the start of the friendship visit.

During his journey through the GDR capital Samora Moises Machel was warmly welcomed by the population. Hundreds of thousands lined the 30 km stretch to the Niederschoenhausen residence to welcome the guest.

Official Talks

LD171622 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN)--Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a meeting today in the Central Committee building in Berlin with the president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel.

Both statesmen expressed their satisfaction that the trustful cooperation between both parties, states and peoples had further developed with great dynamism since the last meeting in Mozambique in February 1979. The treaty then signed on friendship and cooperation is producing good results.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel expressed the conviction that their talks as well as the visit to the GDR would give fresh and important impulses to the whole of this fraternal cooperation. At the same time they confirmed their firm will to continue and to expand their proven cooperation in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Further on Talks

LD171940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN)--The official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Samora Moises Machel, president of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique [Frelimo] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique began Wednesday afternoon in the presence of leading representatives of the two countries.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel exchanged information on the manifold activities in the two countries for the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the Third Frelimo Congress. They discussed the further shaping of bilateral relations and dealt with questions of the international situation.

In their remarks both party and state leaders assessed the official friendly visit by Samora Moises Machel to the GDR as an important highlight in bilateral relations. It is an important contribution toward the strengthening of the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. They unanimously expressed their firm intention to continue this cooperation consistently for the well-being of their peoples, the safeguarding of peace and the strengthening of the anti-imperialist alliance.

Proceeding from a unanimous assessment of the international situation the two statesmen condemned the course by the aggressive forces of the United States and of NATO to destroy--through stepped-up arming and the introduction of ever more dangerous weapons systems--the military balance of strength and to alter it in their favor. They came out in favor of the ratification of SALT II.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel also had a detailed exchange of views on the latest developments on the African Continent. They condemned the endeavors by South Africa and Israel to obtain nuclear arms and supported the proposal to recognize and to respect the African Continent as a zone free of atomic weapons. They decisively rejected NATO's continued endeavor to extend its radius of action to Africa.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel emphasized the growing role and the influence of the African states in the struggle for peace, detente and social progress. They paid tribute to the struggle by the people of Zimbabwe for the removal of the remnants of colonialism and racism. They also expressed to the South-West Africa People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, their fraternal anti-imperialist solidarity. They assured the patriots of South Africa of their full support and solidarity and alliance in their just struggle against apartheid and racist terror, for freedom, democracy and the safeguarding of the most basic human rights.

The talks, which will be continued, took place in a trustful and cordial atmosphere.

Honecker Award Ceremony Speech

LD172334 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a decoration ceremony in Berlin on 17 September for Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique--live or recorded]

[Text] It gives me very great pleasure to confer on you, dear Comrade Machel, on the decision of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the GDR, the order of Grand Star of International Friendship.

This great distinction is awarded to the important African statesman and politician, the ardent revolutionary and inflexible fighter for the cause of national and social liberation of the peoples. In this way we pay tribute to your personal, untiring devotion and your services in the struggle for national independence, peace and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

We honor you as an outstanding leader of the victorious struggle for liberation of the Mozambique people against the Portuguese colonial regime, which led to the independence of your country and the establishment of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Under the leadership of the Frelimo Party your people are following the path of socialist development and struggling for a new, united society free from exploitation.

Your commitment to the development and promotion of friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples, and our trustful fraternal cooperation, is very highly esteemed by us as was once again demonstrated today by the citizens of our capital, Berlin. [applause]

Dear Comrade Samora Machel, the GDR, where the scientific teachings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels are being translated into practice on German soil, pays tribute to you as a friend and fellow fighter with whom we share in common the lofty ideals and aims of socialism.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the GDR, and on behalf of the GDR people I congratulate you on this high award. I wish you further success in your self-sacrificing work for the good of the Mozambique people, good health and personal well-being. [applause]

Machel Reply

LD180002 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Speech by Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in Berlin on 17 September after being decorated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council--recorded in Portuguese fading into German translation]

[Text] Comrade SED General Secretary, leading representatives of the SED and dear comrades of the GDR state leadership, the GDR people and the SED have honored in my person the Mozambique people and the Frelimo Party with the highest distinction: The Grand Star of International Friendship. On behalf of the Mozambique people and with pride and emotion, I offer my thanks for this high award. It is a further, significant milestone in the long and exemplary history of the friendship and solidarity between our peoples. It is a symbol of our unity which overcomes great distances and which arises from our common struggle and aims. This award symbolizes the importance which international friendship has for us.

Friendship among the peoples is indeed the great star, the sun which rises above the horizon and overcomes the shackles of hatred, of division and war created by oppression and exploitation. Because of its great significance this award is a further, mighty source of strength for our people in continuing its struggle so that the sun of friendship and solidarity of the peoples may shine upon humanity.

The people of Mozambique receive the Grand Star of International Friendship with pride--with justified pride--at the fact that it receives it from the hand of the heroic people of the GDR, the very people whose sons, in the Thaelmann Brigade of the fatherland, defended peace and humanity against fascist barbarity in Spain, and whose sons gave their lives in the fight against Nazi rule, whose sons do not hesitate to devote their energies and lives to the struggle for the liberation and independence of the peoples still subjected to colonial rule, fascism, racism, and imperialism. The people of Mozambique receive the Grand Star of International Friendship with the justified pride flowing from our own history which is full of militant and consistent internationalism.

In Zimbabwe the Mozambique internationalists risked their lives in the defense of the fatherland, for extending the borders of freedom in Africa, in the defense of the most just and noble ideals of all mankind. We were able to provide the secure hinterland for the struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe. We were able to repulse the aggression and invasion of the racists because our state is a socialist state and because proletarian internationalism is a constituent part of our Marxist-Leninist ideology. [applause]

REPORTAGE ON SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT

Fischer Toast

LD152342 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 15 Sep 80

["Excerpts" from toast by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at 15 September dinner for Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister, in Berlin--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Minister, esteemed comrades and friends, permit me, Esteemed Comrade Thach, to cordially welcome you and your entourage once again on your visit to the GDR. Your visit is an expression of the fraternal friendship between our parties, states and peoples. Our talks demonstrate full agreement of views, and the will to expand all-round cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

Your visit, dear Comrade Thach, takes place at a time in which imperialism leaves nothing untried in its attempts to bury detente under fresh mountains of arms, and to sacrifice the fate of the peoples to its profit interests. This course has been pursued by certain circles of imperialism for a long time. In this they are given strong support by those who nurture hegemonistic and expansionist plans against socialism. The maintenance of peace has thus become the focal question of our time.

The advancement of military detente and disarmament is, as was noted by Comrade Erich Honecker, the central problem of the safeguarding of peace, and it is of special importance for Europe--where the Warsaw Pact and NATO face each other directly. This aim serves the European conference on disarmament and military detente, proposed by the European socialist fraternal countries. The convening of this conference should be agreed at the Madrid meeting of the CSCE states. This and other concrete results of the Madrid meeting would no doubt have a beneficial influence on the international situation.

Comrades and friends. The same forces of imperialism which are heating the situation in Europe are doing this in Southeast Asia. Together with the Chinese leadership they massively threaten the SRV also militarily, and have not given up their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They have always received the appropriate reply.

The GDR supports the region of stability to be created in Southeast Asia, as proposed by the Vientiane foreign ministers conference and in the memorandum of the SRV Foreign Ministry of 26 August 1980. The foreign policy of the socialist states is typified by the fact that in the struggle for the safeguarding of world peace it does not give up the initiative.

Nguyen Co Thach Toast

LD152342 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 15 Sep 80

["Excerpts" from toast by Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister, at 15 September dinner in Berlin--recorded in Vietnamese with superimposed German translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Minister Oskar Fischer. I would like to thank you for the cordial feelings which you have expressed to us for the revolutionary cause of our party and of our people. The GDR is today a socialist state with a modern industry and agriculture, with a progressive science and technology, and with a stable and continually improving living standard of the population.

The GDR is among the ten most developed industrial countries of the world. This is the result of the diligent labor, of the wisdom and the creativity of the people of the GDR which stands in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries.

We confirm the consistent support of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the peace initiative by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, which are directed toward the acceleration of the process of detente, toward the strengthening of peace and international security as well as toward the prevention of the danger of war in Europe and in the world.

We energetically pillory U.S. imperialism concerning its mad arms race directed against peace and the security of the peoples, and especially the decisions on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

After our country was totally liberated and united once more the Vietnamese people concentrated their whole strength on reconstruction of the homeland in the light of the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The Vietnamese people continue, as before, in the realization of the consistent policy of peace, friendship and close cooperation with the socialist countries, and is ready to negotiate with the ASEAN countries in Southeast Asia on the creation of a zone of peace and stability in this region as a contribution toward the protection of peace and security in the world.

We are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party, with the ever increasing support and help of the socialist fraternal countries and the whole of progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people will succeed in overcoming all difficulties, to build socialism successfully in Vietnam, and to reliably defend the socialist fatherland.

Official Talks

LD171809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN)--Foreign Ministers of the GDR and Vietnam, Oskar Fischer and Nguyen Co Thach, ended their comprehensive exchange of views on the state and development of the bilateral relations as well as on topical questions of the international situation. The talks began on Monday.

Oskar Fischer and Nguyen Co Thach expressed their satisfaction that the agreements concluded between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, Le Duan, during the visit by a GDR party and state delegation in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in December 1977, are being successfully realized. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations, friendship and alliance of solidarity between the GDR and the SRV are consistently being developed and deepened on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation of 4 December 1977.

During their exchanges of views the foreign ministers expressed their concern about the exacerbating international situation. They drew attention to the great dangers arising from the imperialist attempt, in alliance with the forces of hegemonism, to inject confrontation into international relations, to strive for military supremacy and to encroach upon the positions of socialism.

Both sides underlined in unison the great importance of the proposals for continuing the process of detente and safeguarding peace contained in the May 1980 declaration of the Warsaw Pact states.

Oskar Fischer and his Vietnamese guest emphasized the readiness of the GDR and SRV, who are aware of their responsibility, to take part in the worldwide dialogue of all forces desiring peace. In this connection they paid tribute to the last Soviet proposals for the start of talks between the USSR and the United States on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles.

The foreign ministers of the GDR and SRV dealt in detail with the situation in Southeast Asia. Nguyen Co Thach explained the SRV's constructive initiatives to ease the situation in Southeast Asia. Oskar Fischer emphasized the support for the proposals of the Vientiane foreign ministers conference from the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, and for the peaceful settlement of the conflict situation along the border between the PRK and Thailand.

Both ministers stressed with emphasis that the Revolutionary People's Council of the PRK was the sole legitimate representative of the people of Kampuchea. They expressed their conviction that the PRK could not forever be denied its rightful place in the United Nations.

The foreign minister of the SRV leaves Berlin on Thursday for the 35th UN General Assembly.

Departure Interview

LD171814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN)--Before leaving the GDR, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit. He said at an international press conference in Berlin Wednesday that these "most positive talks" and their results reflected the close, friendly relations between the two states. These relations were traditional, fraternal and tested in all the stages of the revolutionary struggle.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: "We reached full unanimity. The GDR confirms its firm support for our standpoint regarding Southeast Asia. We support without reservation the standpoint of the GDR concerning the problem of peace and security in Europe. The two sides share the same views.

Nguyen Co Thach emphasized the standpoint of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] that the problems existing between the states in Southeast Asia must be solved peacefully. The countries in Southeast Asia want peace and stability. He held the policy of colonialism and expansionism responsible for the fact that peace and stability had been disrupted in this area for 35 years. Beijing has manifested a hostile attitude toward the Vietnamese people, and so far it has rejected all the peace proposals submitted by the SRV. The SRV proposals for solving the problems as contained in the memorandum of the Vietnamese Government of August 1980--and which with the exception of China and Thailand has met everywhere in the world with a positive response--correspond to the current situation in this part of the world.

HONECKER SEEKS RELEASE OF PARAGUAYAN CP LEADER

LD160120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)--The immediate release of Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee, has been demanded by the SED Central Committee in a solidarity telegram to the Central Committee of the fraternal party. The telegram, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, expresses outrage about Maidana's abduction.

The telegram recalls that Antonio Maidana was only recently released through an international solidarity movement after nearly 20 years in Paraguayan prisons. At the head of his party he had always worked for the establishment of a broad alliance of all democratic and patriotic forces of the country against the Stroessner dictatorship.

The SED Central Committee and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany stands firmly and in solidarity alongside the Paraguayan communists and all upright democrats of the country.

NAUMANN: E. BERLIN TO REALIZE TWO PRODUCTION DAYS ABOVE PLAN

LD172132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN)--All the prerequisites have been created in the combines and enterprises of the GDR capital in order to realize by the end of the years 2 additional production days above plan. This was stated on Wednesday by Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive, at the Fifth Berlin Best Workers' Conference, attended by 4,000 delegates in the Palace of the Republic.

By the end of August the plan implementation of Berlin's industry amounted to 101 percent. This corresponds to an additional production achievement worth M142 million. In the building industry the plan was fulfilled 100.2 percent and a growth rate of 4.3 percent was achieved by 31 August compared with the same period of 1979. The building workers in the capital city completed 11,465 dwellings, of which 8,350 were new ones, as well as 1,080 places in nurseries and 550 in creches.

At the conclusion of the Fifth Berlin Best Workers' Conference the 4,000 delegates addressed a letter to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker. In it they gave assurance to create through the production of 2 additional days--mostly a solid basis for solving the demanding tasks of the coming 5-year plan.

BRIEFS

FINNISH TALKS--Werner Krolokowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on 4 September received in Berlin Finnish Second Interior Minister Johannes Koikkalainen, who is in charge of environmental protection and housing. At their friendly talk the Finnish guest paid tribute to the achievements of the GDR working people in dynamically developing the national economy, and to the accomplishments in housing construction and environmental protection. The sides agreed that the friendly and trustful relations between the GDR and the Republic of Finland constitute a concrete contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. They expressed concern over the exacerbation of the international situation and stressed the determination of their governments to jointly intensify the endeavors for safeguarding peace and continuing the policy of detente. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

FINNISH TRADE--Gerhard Beil, state secretary at the GDR Trade Ministry, received for a talk Bror Wahlroos, state secretary at the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Republic of Finland. Both sides paid tribute to the extraordinary dynamic development of the trade and economic relations between the GDR and the Republic of Finland. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

MADAGASCAR COOPERATION--Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR Council of Minister deputy chairman and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building received Justin Rarivoson, trade minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, for a talk on the further development of economic cooperation between the countries. The ministers focused on the mechanization of agriculture and of transportation. Both sides declared that there are good possibilities for expanding and deepening economic relations. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

AID FOR ETHIOPIA--A GDR solidarity shipment for Ethiopian orphans has been turned over to Ethiopian authorities by GDR Ambassador Guenter Mauersberger. The shipment, financed from donations of GDR working people, consists of canned food and textiles, including material for 5,700 blankets. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

UGANDA TRADE--Horst Soelle, GDR minister for foreign trade, received in Leipzig his Uganda counterpart [Tim] Katageya. The ministers discussed the question in which fields the goods exchange between the two countries could be developed on a priority bases. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

LOSONCZI ENDS ETHIOPIA VISIT, SIGNS AGREEMENTS

Toasts at Addis Ababa Dinner

LD120908 Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 12 Sep (MTI)--Peter Feher, MTI's special correspondent, reports from Addis Ababa:

Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, was ceremoniously received in Addis Ababa on Thursday.

Paul Losonczi and his wife--furthermore Janos Keseru, minister of light industry, [words indistinct] agriculture and food; Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister; Tibor Melega, deputy foreign trade minister; as well as Elek Toth, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Ethiopia, who joined the delegation in Addis Ababa--were first greeted **at the Bole airport** by Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional military Administrative Council. The delegation then proceeded to its residence, the National Palace. After this the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council paid tribute before the monument of heroes who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of Ethiopia, and placed a wreath at the victory monument.

The talks between Pal Losonczi and Mengistu Haile Mariam then began in the National Palace. The sides discussed the actual tasks connected with deepening bilateral relations, as well as the most important questions of the international situation of mutual interest.

In the evening the head of state of socialist Ethiopia gave a gala dinner in honour of Pal Losonczi.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, in his toast delivered at the dinner, expressed his belief that the friendly relation and cooperation of the two countries will be further strengthened by the present visit. "The Ethiopian people, who were oppressed and subjugated for centuries, are fighting to build a socialist society on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which will assure complete freedom for them", emphasized the Ethiopian head of state: "We once again commit ourselves to the fight against colonial [words indistinct] racist policy, exploitation and oppression."

Before the dinner Mengistu Haile Mariam awarded the first degree of the February Revolution Order to Pal Losonczi, as recognition of his merits in the establishment of still closer relations of the two (?countries). The president of the Presidential Council handed over the Order of Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic decorated with diamonds to Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Returning the toast of Mengistu Haile Mariam, the president of the Presidential Council emphasized in his toast:

"We pay tribute with respect and recognition before your revolution, which in the short time of 6 years has achieved outstanding results by international standards as well.

"It is my [words indistinct] that the Ethiopian national democratic revolution has arrived at a new stage of historical significance with the founding of the Organizing Committee of the Ethiopian Workers' Party, the recently held first conference of which is an important milestone on the road leading to the establishing of the party of the revolution's vanguard."

Speaking of international questions Pal Losonczi emphasized:

"We have to state that the international situation has become [words indistinct]. We see the reason for this mainly in that imperialism, primarily the American reactionary circles [words indistinct], endeavour to upset the power balance and achieve military superiority. They have begun an attack against the results of detente, and want to force a more dangerous and costly than ever before round of armaments race on the world.

They openly interfere in the internal affairs of independent states referring to the fact that [words indistinct] lie in the zone of their vital interests. The situation is complicated by the fact that the Chinese leaders carrying on a large power nationalist policy have stepped on the same platform with the forces endangering peace and international security in every important question. We continue to advocate the cause of peace, international security, military detente [words indistinct].

"We consider it inadmissible that the [words indistinct] of violence, threat, pressure and blackmail [words indistinct] once again in international life.

"Thus the collaboration of the forces of socialism and progress is of great significance. We see the guarantee in overcoming our difficulties in that we strengthen our alliance with the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, the forces throughout the world of the communist and labour movement, national liberation movements, the countries which choose the socialist road.

"The Hungarian People's Republic--true to its internationalist foreign policy--considers the liberated progressive African countries as allies. Our people, together with the peoples of the other socialist countries, feel called upon to assist and support your fight in every way possible. We declare our complete solidarity with the people of socialist Ethiopia, the African people fighting to achieve and strengthen their independence," said Pal Losonczi in his toast.

Cooperation Agreements

LD171318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Pal Losonczi's visit to Ethiopia ends this morning. Our special correspondent Gyula Berecki reports from Addis Ababa:

The documents will be signed in the morning, before departure, for the friendship and cooperation treaty, and the scientific-technical, cultural and educational agreements. Agreement was reached on the establishment of an intergovernmental joint economic committee also. Briefly summing up the events of the week spent here, your correspondent wishes to recall among the political statements the most important ones, namely that Pal Losonczi and Mengistu Haile Mariam have stated unequivocally and clearly that having reviewed thoroughly the situation that has developed in the Horn of Africa, Hungary as well as Ethiopia agree that the cessation of hostile acts, the relinquishment of territorial claims, and the mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, the frontiers' inviolability and noninterference in the internal affairs of others are basic requirements for the maintenance of the area's peace and security. The two politicians hold totally identical views on the main questions of the international situation.

The Ethiopian visit, dear listeners, is thus ending. At 0730 Malev's Tu-154 special aircraft will take off from Addis Ababa airport, and will land after a flight of 2 and 1/2 hours in Dar es Salaam. Pal Losonczi, his wife and his entourage will spend 6 days in Tanzania.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN SECRETARY CONCLUDES VISIT

BK181038 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha held talks on international and bilateral matters in Budapest yesterday.

The foreign secretary, who concluded his official visit to Hungary yesterday, held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi and other senior officials of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. He also signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of television between the two countries. The chief of the Hungarian Television Department, Richard Nag, signed the agreement on behalf of his country.

INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER ENDS VISIT

LD172058 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI)--Indian Commerce Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee left Budapest on Wednesday at the end of his visit in Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. He was seen off at the Ferihegy airport by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sandor Udvardi. Also present was A.K. Das, Indian ambassador to Hungary.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

LD172038 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 17 Sep (MTI)--Invited by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, the foreign minister of the Indonesian Republic Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja arrived on an official visit to Hungary on Wednesday.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES DEPARTURE

AU171445 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], who paid an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Puja, has left our country. Frigyes Puja bade farewell to the guest at Ferihegy airport. Lajos Karsai, our country's ambassador in Hanoi, and Nguyen Phu Soai, SRV ambassador in Budapest, were present.

In a statement prior to his departure, Nguyen Co Thach said the following, among other things:

"Even in our coordinated diplomatic activity, we wish increasingly to strengthen cooperation between our countries, in conformity with our mutual interests and the interests of world peace and socialism. We can conclude on the basis of our talks that relations are continuing unabatedly to develop between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SRV."

Nguyen Co Thach thanked his host for the support that has been accorded by the Hungarian party, people and government to Vietnam in its struggle against the French colonialists and then the U.S. imperialists and is being accorded to it now in its struggle against the Chinese hegemonist-expansionist leadership. He was thankful for the internationalist assistance accorded to heal the wounds caused by war and socialist construction.

Turning to the Southeast Asian situation, the foreign minister recalled that in the last 35 years most of the world enjoyed its longest peaceful period, but that at the same time weapons were not silent in that area of Asia. For three decades the Vietnamese people have been obliged to struggle for their independence and security. Previously, imperialist forces upset the stability of the area, while now peace in Southeast Asia is endangered most by Beijing's expansionist policy.

"At a conference of the Indochinese countries' foreign ministers held recently in Vietnam, the participants made realistic proposals to restore peace and mutual security. Peace-loving world public opinion has received with approval and welcomed the proposals. However, China and Thailand have rejected them. Yet, only an abandonment of expansionist policy can lead to stability and enable the peoples of the area to live in tranquillity at long last," said the foreign minister.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS MESSAGE TO DPRK

AU132056 Budapest MACYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 80 p 4

["Greetings Message on the National Holiday of the DPRK"]

[Text] To Comrades Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and President of the DPRK, and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK State Administration Council, Pyongyang:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people as a whole, we send you, the KWP Central Committee, the State Administration Council of the DPRK and the Korean people, cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of your national holiday, the 32d anniversary of the DPRK's establishment.

The Hungarian people regard with sincere recognition the considerable results attained by the Korean people in socialist construction and wish them further successes in fulfilling the objectives of the second 7-year plan. We are convinced that the development of relations between our countries and a further deepening of our cooperation, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, serve equally our peoples' interests, the cause of socialism and progress and the consolidation of international security and universal peace.

On your national holiday, we wish you and the Korean people further successes in continuing to make your fatherland prosper. We pledge our support for all the constructive initiatives and efforts that are being made by the KWP, the DPRK Government and the Korean people to create favorable prerequisites for the unification of their fatherland on a peaceful and democratic basis.

[signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczy, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MONGOLIA 12 SEPTEMBER

For reportage on a visit to the Mongolian People's Republic by a National Assembly delegation led by Janos Peter, see the Mongolia section of the 16 September and subsequent issues of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

FRENCH PARTY SECRETARY'S VISIT--At the invitation of the PPF National Council, Pierre Christian Taittinger, foreign affairs secretary of the French Republican Party, paid a visit to our country from 1 to 5 September. The guest was received by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the PPF National Council. Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee; and Janos Nagy and Istvan Torok, secretaries of state for foreign affairs and foreign trade respectively. He had talks with Bela Kovacs, secretary of the PPF National Council, on continued relations between the French Republican Party and the PPF National Council. The French guest departed from Budapest on 5 September. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 80 p 3 AU]

PINKOWSKI CHAIRS FIRST ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION SESSION

LD172058 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Sep (PAP)--The Commission for the Economic Reform, called up by the resolution of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC and the Government Presidium, went into its first session here today, which was chaired by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski.

The commission will work out the general lines of changes in the economy and supervise activities aimed at raising the standard of national economic planning and management.

The session adopted the principle that sectoral, problem or branch solutions will be carried into effect immediately as they are worked out and as economic units are ready to apply them.

These changes should converge on the overall principles of the programme to improve the economy. By the end of 1982 the improved economic principles should have been effected in all economic links.

The commission has been instructed to make use of the broad social consultation with worker crews and other professional milieux, scientific circles and social and political organizations.

Opening the session Prime Minister J. Pinkowski stressed that the economic reform should take into account all experience from the to-date work to streamline the economy in Poland, the USSR and the other socialist states.

First of all, the reform should create the best-possible conditions for a wide development of initiative by crews and plant managements, for improving economic efficiency, speeding up scientific and technological progress, boosting the innovative spirit, and for founding economic decisions on the sound principles of cost-and-effect analysis. The reform should also restore the proper rank to social aims.

The prime minister went on to say that the crucial matter in the reform is the self-dependence of economic organizations. While increasing this self-dependence, we must determine their responsibility for the effects of their work. It is indispensable to establish a proper linkage between the effects chalked up by the enterprises and their crews' wages and welfare gains.

The increase of the self-dependence and responsibility of basic economic links should go hand-in-hand with the strengthening of central planning and management in strategic matters. It is especially important to work out planning solutions which would raise the role of the five-year plan in directing the social and economic development, the premier said.

[In a report on the commission session, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2030 GMT on 17 September adds: "Taking the floor, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary and acting deputy chairman of the commission, stressed that the reform now prepared should create promises for the achievement of economic equilibrium in all its aspects. It should also serve the improvement of the efficiency of husbandry.

["The attainment of these two objectives is the basis for a successful implementation of the social program. Taking into consideration the high level of its essential work the commission has decided to set up working groups to which experts will be invited, as well as representatives of diverse vocational groups.

["The meeting also adopted a plan for the commission's work. It has been decided that the community will be currently informed about the activities of the commission."]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES ADDITIONAL SAVINGS PROGRAM

LD172000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] At its 15 September session the council of ministers examined and approved a program for additional steps aimed at creating savings in the national economy and in the state's budget for this year and next. The program was presented by the minister of finance.

According to what a PAP journalist learned at the Ministry of Finance, the decision by the government on this matter is aimed at increasing the budget income by deepening and widening the savings tasks which were outlined in April this year.

These steps will serve the accumulation of a part of the means necessary for the implementation of the important social programs forecast by the government. The approval of the additional tasks, which to a large extent are of an emergency nature, will amount to savings of Z11-12 billion this year and Z22-32 billion next year, and together with the tasks outlined in April will amount to Z31-34 billion and Z28-38 billion.

There are two directions. The first group of steps provides for curbing expenditures in socialized economy units and for increasing budget income. The second group is concerned with curbing financial means for enterprises to a level justified by their present development needs.

The whole complex of steps aimed at savings depends on reducing material and financial funds in those spheres of state activities which, in the present situation, have a low priority in satisfying socioeconomic needs or which call for excessive expenditures. Thus there will be reductions in budget supplements for radio and television, cinematography, sports and other sectors.

The problem of a temporary reduction of funds for the construction of major highways and for the reconstruction of through roads in cities will also be discussed.

It is expected that as the result of the review of funds for research, this work will be more rational. Some very expensive research, which will not bring any direct benefits during the next few years--as for example the Arctic program--will be abandoned.

Favorable conditions will be created for systematic savings for individual single-family housing construction, with the state guaranteeing the sites and supplies of materials, or construction.

A detailed review will be carried out of subjects for research and development programs. Further reductions will be made in expenditures which give rise to much social criticism, and especially in expenditures for receptions, festivals, competitions and regional festivities.

Work is being started on increasing the attractiveness of the system for saving money by the people. The rapid working out of proposals aimed at the effective prevention of the achievement of excessive incomes by some population groups is also foreseen, that is, of incomes not justified by the work involved.

Also important is the liquidation of the so-called income chimneys [kominy dochodowe] and a more just taxing of such incomes.

Improvements in the effectiveness of management in state enterprises should bring savings of about Z9 billion. It was also decided to reduce the number of people employed in socialized enterprises. This does not apply to workers' jobs but primarily to administration and excessively expanded management.

According to general opinion, employment in the administration of the economy continues to be excessive and it can be reduced without harming the economy. More attention should be paid toward improving the effectiveness of management.

GDANSK: INTERFACTORY FOUNDING COMMITTEE MEETS 17 SEPTEMBER

LD180832 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0439 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of representatives of independent and self-governing trade unions from throughout the country was held at the headquarters of the Interfactory Founding Committee of these trade unions in Gdansk-Wrzeszcz yesterday. Among those present were the representatives of 35 interfactory committees from various regions of the country, including Szczecin, Krakow, Mazowaze region, Bydgoszcz, Torun, Walbrzych, Jastrzebie-Zdroj and others. The delegates of the committees reported on the situation in their regions, towns and factories, namely on the organizational situation of the new trade unions, the number of registered factories, the number of members and so forth. These reports show that more than 3 million people have joined or expressed the wish to join the new trade unions at about 3,500 factories and enterprises.

The situation varies from one region to another. It was stressed that in the coastal voivodships such as Gdansk, Slupsk or Elblag voivodships, as well as in Pomerania and in some voivodships of central Poland, the political authorities and administration have adopted an attitude of understanding as regards the new trade union movement and, among other things, help by allocating premises. However, in other voivodships, the delegates stressed, the local authorities consider that the agreements concluded in the coastal region concern that region alone and the organizers of new trade unions meet with great difficulties in these voivodships.

Toward the end of the 5-hour meeting, much time was devoted to the problems of registration of the independent and self-governing unions and their territorial organization. The question was discussed as to whether individual interfactory founding committees [MKZ] should register separately or collectively, adopting a common statute approved by work forces. Finally, it was decided to adopt the latter method. Therefore, it was decided that comments concerning draft statutes should be received by Friday and that on the same day the enterprises belonging to MKZ's will either approve or reject the statutes. It is anticipated that the statute will be in force for about 1 year, that is, until the first congress is convened.

Activity of the new unions is to be based on autonomous basic organizations and a strong regional union. The overall work will be managed by a consultative commission--set up yesterday--which will not have the right to undertake decisions that are binding as far as MKZ's are concerned. It is to have a consultative and coordination character. All decisions of a lower level will be made by the work forces. The commission is composed of 35 MKZ representatives and Lech Walesa was appointed chairman. The headquarters of the commission is in Gdansk. The members of the commission will meet again on Monday and will go to Warsaw on Wednesday to lodge an official application for registration as a national independent self-governing trade union as stipulated in the draft statute.

MINE WORKERS UNION OPTS FOR INDEPENDENCE; CHAIRMAN REPLACED

LD172216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Central Council of the Mine Workers' Trade Union took place in Katowice today. Present were chairmen of the works councils from larger work enterprises.

During the debate it was unequivocally stressed that the most important issue was the renewal of the trade union movement in a way corresponding to the reality of the miners' everyday life. Such a renewal should meet the work forces demands halfway.

The participants in the plenum stressed that recent events were indicative of the dissatisfaction of the work forces with working and living conditions, the shortages in market supplies and shortages in the supply of materials and technology to enterprises, as well as with shortcomings in the management of enterprises and with the ignoring and neglect of the workers' point of view. They were indicative of the impatience with the (?hiding) of errors and with the speed of removing obstacles in the normal functioning of enterprises and widening workers' democracy.

It was admitted that the work forces were right in criticizing the shortcomings in the activities of trade unions, the economic administration and local administration. It was therefore correct to demand a profound renewal of the trade union movement by guaranteeing genuine participation of workers in deciding the fundamental questions pertaining to their working and living conditions.

In connection with the resignation of Jan Les as chairman of the Central Council of the Mine Workers' Trade Union, the plenum entrusted the post to Jan Kenieczny. The new chairman of the Mine Workers' Trade Union is 48 years old. For over 20 years he worked as a mining plow operator in the Zabrze mine. He is a Sejm deputy for the second term.

The plenum unanimously adopted a resolution in which it asks all interfactory and factory workers committees to join the joint activity designed to preserve the unity of the miners' union organization and its profound renewal so as to shape it as a self-governing, independent and democratic trade union organization of all miners in Poland, serving the defense of miners' interests on the platform of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and the binding law, and recognizing the PZPR as the leading political force in Poland.

Unity generates strength and is one of the fundamental guarantees for a full implementation of the decisions contained in the agreements signed at the conclusion of the strikes.

The plenum also instructed the Presidium of the Central Council to set up before the end of the month an organizing committee to decide on the forms of agreement with workers' organizations and to draft for the next trade union congress proposals for amendments to the statutes and new precepts for the functioning of the union.

The Central Council plenum resolved to prepare and convene the 12th Congress of the Mine Workers' Trade Union in the first half of November this year.

By virtue of decisions adopted during the debate, the Mine Workers' Trade Union will operate outside the trade union association and declares itself to be a self-governing, independent, autonomous, and universal trade union organization of mining industry employees.

POWER WORKERS PLENUM APPROVES DECISION ON INDEPENDENCE

LD172156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of power industry workers took place in Warsaw today attended by the chairmen of enterprise councils. After the discussion, which centered on the problem defining the character and future work of the Power Workers' Trade Union and its place in the Polish trade union movement, the plenum approved a decision which expresses the need for the renewal of and fundamental changes in the style of work and in the union's work program.

The plenum approved a decision to the effect that the Power Workers' Trade Union is an independent and self-governing trade union operating outside the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The plenum of the Power Workers Trade Union, recognizing the leading role of the PZPR, declared itself in favor of the unity of the trade union movement in Poland and in favor of cooperating with other trade unions and other independent and self-governing trade unions on the basis of partnership and equal rights.

A working commission was set up to draft the new statutes of the union, its organizational structure and principles of financial organization, and its new election rules. A commission was also set up to prepare a new work program for the union for the next term of office.

The plenum decided to convene the 11th National Congress of the Power Workers' Trade Union for 3 October 1980.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY UNION HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

LD172152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Katowice--At its plenary meeting the Central Board of the Union of Chemical Industry Workers, in which delegates to the 13th national congress of the union and local activists took part, assessed the work of the leadership and local union organization at plants and enterprises. The problems preoccupying workers of the chemical, paper, glass and ceramics industries concerning social, living and working conditions and the present situation in the Polish trade union movement were thoroughly discussed.

The plenary meeting adopted a union program manifesto and passed a resolution which states among other things that the Union of Chemical Industry Workers, as an independent, self-governing and autonomous branch organization of the workers of the chemical, paper, glass and ceramics industries, is undertaking a fundamental renewal in the fulfillment of its duties regarding work forces in the form of a class, independent and self-governing union. This union, acting outside the association of trade unions, will base its activity on full autonomy and the principle of equality and partnership with other trade union associations and branch unions.

The plenary meeting recommended that a commission map out a new status for the union. It also made the decision to reestablish regional boards of the Union of Chemical Industry Workers and restore fully autonomous activity to plant councils. It was decided that under the circumstances currently prevailing at works and enterprises, new plant councils and delegates to the congress should be elected wherever the work forces wish to do so. Also, the union's new name was adopted: the Trade Union of Workers of the Chemical, Paper Glass and Ceramics Industries.

It was decided to hold a national congress of the union before 25 October of this year.

TRANSPORT WORKERS TRADE UNION LEADER INTERVIEWED

LD172214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 80

[(Marian Lesniewski) interview with Zenon Kadzinski, chairman of the Highway and Transport Workers' Trade Union; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Sir, the Presidium members of the Central Board of the Highway and Transport Workers Union have announced that they are in favor of a self-governing union. What does this mean exactly?

[Answer] The Presidium of the Central Board has thoroughly analyzed the present situation in the Polish trade union movement and has examined the economic development of the country, particularly concerning matters of transportation, the further development of road works and haulage, and civil aviation. The Presidium decided that the Highway and Transport Workers Union--as an union which takes care of the everyday work of our drivers and solves the everyday problems of living and social conditions of our workers--must have a defined autonomy, independence and a self-governing character in its future activity. In this connection, the Presidium adopted a resolution to this effect on the self-governing character and autonomous organization of the union in the future to ensure the implementation of fundamental tasks faced by the union and also to settle various justified matters and problems resulting from the recent demands of work forces, particularly those formulated during the recent stoppages and strikes.

When adopting this resolution, the Highway and Transport Workers Union decided that as a self-governing and autonomous trade union organization, the union would continue its work and withdraw its cooperation with the Central Council of Trade Unions. We consider that the coming plenary meeting of the Highway and Transport Workers Union will deal with precisely these problems, namely the organizational structure of the union, the draft program for its further work, the preparation of new statutes and the definition of new forms of cooperation with other unions which are being created at present and which will be registered.

[Question] Some demands and suggestions which came from the work forces are already being implemented?

[Answer] On 1 July we introduced a second scale for the pay of bus drivers in state motor transportation. We have applied increased price rates for car and truck drivers since 1 August, and we have ensured a wages fund for the increase of bonuses for bus and truck drivers by at least 10 (?points). Supplements for the kind of vehicle driven have been increased, and new pay scales have been introduced for the personnel of service stations in organized transportation.

One of the very important demands is the problem of giving up the now existing equal work norms in transportation. Thus drivers employed in organized transportation will now be settled [rozliczani] for their work daily and not every 2 weeks as before. Nevertheless there is still a vast range of issues, in particular social and welfare issues and in some cases also pay problems, which call for a solution in the entire transportation, road and air transportation field by 1 October of this year, in conformity with the decision of the Council of Ministers on this matter.

It must be said that irrespective of substantial achievements which we undoubtedly have to our credit regarding the expansion of the social and welfare base as well as the technical facilities base, in transportation we still come across unsatisfactory working conditions, problems which must be resolved directly by the administration so that our people may live and work better.

The new activity of the union must be directed at this. The union must solve in everyday life all these problems jointly in close connection with all union members, with trade union groups and works' councils. Also in relations between the union and the economic and state administration the direct influence of the union representatives on economic and social decisions must be assured.

The effective cooperation with the administration depends on the observance of the principle that all decisions pertaining to pay, prices and cost of living, and in particular working and living conditions and improvement of labor safety and hygiene, must be coordinated at all levels of our union activities.

Apart from issues related to earnings, many suggestions about labor hygiene and safety have been positively dealt with. This applies in particular to the field of improving supplies of working clothes, towels, personal hygiene effects and canteen supplies, and improving the motor vehicle transportation uniforms. Among others, in accordance with the demands, the rule that used clothing should be accounted for has been abrogated. Also introduced is the rule that payment of appropriate sums of money must be made if the workplace has failed to issue the employee with his working clothes on time.

We have an important problem to solve: the question of overtime, still rather widespread in the transportation and road building fields. This problem, which we have been trying to combat for several years, has not been resolved positively thus far due to a shortage of drivers as well as jobs. At present our position is that, in connection with the regulation of earnings and, particularly, the integration of personal grading rates [komasowanie stawek osobistego zaszerzgowania] and the increase of these rates, the time has come for the overtime used in transportation to be reduced to a minimum. This would make for better conditions for leisure time after work for our transportation and road building people. Also very important is the issue of classifying transportation workers and, particularly, bus and truck drivers, in the first employment group, making it possible for them to retire earlier.

We know that in the current situation and in connection with intensified transportation traffic, road traffic safety is becoming increasingly difficult and in this situation a driver who has been working 30 or 40 years and is over 60 is no longer equipped either physically or psychologically to continue to drive in this increased vehicle traffic, especially bus and truck traffic where he is responsible for his passengers and goods he happens to be carrying. So, this is a very important problem indeed and the union has to resolve it immediately.

CORRESPONDENT LIKENS POLISH RESULTS TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

DW161354 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Sep 80 p 12

[Correspondent Erik-Michael Bander report]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 September--The Poles have changed their reputation in the past weeks. Now, with this crisis story having been concluded, and since the danger of denial through last-minute events probably does not exist, one can state that the Poles have greatly improved their reputation in the proverb which says that the Poles become wise after the damage has been done. This refers to their historically demonstrated reputation for tending to act rashly and without thinking things through, in the style of heroic and useless cavalry attacks. This refers to their reputation for lacking political maturity, which the Poles have stated themselves quite often.

Both sides have cooperated to correct the image of the Poles. Actually they did it from the very beginning. They had something in common before rapprochement was achieved in the negotiations. Both sides acted in a disciplined and circumspect way, carefully avoiding everything that could have provoked the other side to rash reactions. Both sides pursued thoughtful crisis management, at least at the front where the disputes took place. Inside the management bodies--this probably applies particularly to the side of the state--there might have been some turbulent action.

The discipline, the quiet order, the spontaneous as well as smoothly operating organization on the side of the workers has been praised often enough. Official Polish media appreciated it also. But something similar existed also on the part of the established power and its organs; no stupid sabre rattling, and that obviously not due to a spontaneous shock of horror on the part of the apparatus, but to well-considered orders. On both sides nobody was permitted to make a move to do the other side the favor of provoking it.

The action by the state, however, was not at all the action of a monolithic organism. It was obviously the result of heavy wrestling over the course to take where one side just managed to prevail. The dispute behind closed doors was expressed by the change of tone in the mass media. First there was talk of the activities of the enemies of socialism, then there was nothing for some days, and then again it continued in rather massive way.

On the occasion of his most recent visit to Poland last year, the pope did not go to Gdansk or Szczecin. He went to practically none of the places that became strike centers. And yet the events of past weeks have recalled memories of the pope's visit. The discipline of the masses, the calmness, the order external to the state structures--this was all noted at the time with surprise. It was noted with surprise that society could organize itself without the state and its apparatus, outside it and with adverse aims and motives. Today the illustration of motto of the former Gierek era--"the Pole can do it"--gives the impression of a general rehearsal. The former impression has been confirmed that "another Poland" was arising, different than the one Gierek meant with this term, namely, polarisation in the midst of which the lukewarm grippers, who do nothing but gripe, will be sucked away from lucrative party piety.

The disciplined restraint on both sides was not only the result of a maturity process, it seems that it also emanated from the assessment of the crisis, at least on the part of state power. This crisis, said the people in Poland who think politically, is more grave than the 1956 and 1970 crisis, even if there was no bloodshed. There was no figure in reserve, no myth which could be produced and brought to the top to document how everything would be made different and better.

The second thing that made this crisis more grave for the ruling monopoly was the character of the countermovement. It was not an emotional outburst did not turn into an uproar. It was not a fit of fury as in 1970, following massive irritation, a fit one could calm down with good words and intentions. It was the quiet result of decades which said: No more of that. It was a movement demanding guarantees for promises. The grassroots did not simply run away from a ruling system and it did not simply revolt against the system. Another system was organized spontaneously and calmly, a system that was an authentic form of what the ruling system claimed genealogically for itself: a democracy of councils.

So the doubting was deeper than ever. It must be alarming for the party leadership that not even the attempt to burn down a party building was made this time. The demands vis-a-vis the party, demands seeming unrealistic at the moment, demonstrated responsibility of action to which the party had to adapt in order to be able to compete. The statesman-like character of the popular movement forced the party to play a similar role. The grave character of this crisis was also demonstrated by the fact that the party chief remained in office this time. At that moment obviously nobody wanted to head the party. The politician who was mentioned most frequently in connection with a succession was said to have refused to accept the position of prime minister in a reshuffle at the fourth plenum, and if no reshuffle at the fifth plenum were to take place, he also refused to accept the highest party position. For 1 week not a single member of the leadership body appeared in public, except those negotiating with the strikers.

The picture of mature level-headedness was a bit cracked on both sides toward the end. On the part of the strikers the chance arose that they might fail to see the limits of what was possible, so that the leaders of the strike could be disavowed when making compromises. On the other side there were signs indicating that other means than negotiations could be taken in view of the continuing paralysis of the economy and the continuing pressure from concerned allies. If such planning was not merely theatrical thundering, which some things indicate, a limited measure must have been planned. Railway workers, had they shown a tendency to side with the strikers, could have been made to work in a state of emergency, so as to eliminate the concern of the Soviet Union that their divisions in the GDR might lose their value due to supply difficulties. It would also have been possible to use the navy to unload ships. But by the time the impression that something like that was being considered could have arisen, the time had passed when it would have worked successfully. When developments tended toward a general strike, such measures could have prompted other plants to join the strike. Moreover it would have been more and more difficult for the state, after all the concessions it had granted and after clearer and clearer recognition that the criticism and demands were widely warranted, to justify why it had abandoned the path of negotiations just to avoid making one more concession.

It was alarming that on the last weekend, when the agreement was almost achieved, more opposition people were arrested and more arrest warrants were issued, although it was obvious that without a release of those arrested the strikes would not end. That seems to indicate that the outcome of the crisis was a narrow matter. Fortunately the compromise was achieved. But the achievement was of another quality than after the 1970 December crisis. At that time the new colleague went to the plants, the centers of the rebellion, saying from colleague to colleague how everything would now become different and better. Then he asked: "Will you help?" And he could hear the answer: "We will help."

The scenario was different this time. Nothing worked under the work title "colleague." The inhabitants of the Gdansk region could hear for days over the official radio network how somebody was addressed as "Mr Chairman," somebody who had once been fired from the plant. He was addressed that way by a negotiating partner who was after all a Politburo member and deputy premier. The pleasant conclusion in Gdansk after the Szczecin agreement, which was carried by Polish television in a special program and later on in the newsreel, was like the signing of an important international treaty. Both negotiating leaders made speeches about the initial difficulties of the negotiations, the good spirit that appeared later on, the intention toward loyal fulfillment and future tasks; then followed handshakes and the national anthem. That was a strong impression. The Israeli novel about "two nations" in one nation, concluded a piece of a social agreement in front of the television cameras, an agreement that was dealt with philosophically by Rousseau and others. That was an historic event, even if the result was diluted in the future.

It must be assumed that it will be diluted. If the spirit of the strike movement wears out in the everyday routine, if it becomes obvious that more money is not more than printed paper at the moment, that more democracy does not automatically mean more butter and that "democracy instead of butter" is not very healthy in the long run either, the hour of turning things back will come. But one cannot completely discard what Rakowski, the chief of the weekly *POLITIKA*, said, namely, that the workers class, the populace and the party will not be the same after this crisis.

So the hope lies in the shock, in its lasting effect and how much the leadership will be aware of the danger it is exposed to, the danger that the workers class which is organizing itself and its vanguard will calmly move into the role of a foreign country with which one must negotiate, initiate, sign, ratify, with the assured sincerity and proper mistrust, as is internationally usual.

LE FIGARO EXAMINES 'NEW DANGERS' FACING POLAND

LD161341 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Sep 80 pp 1,4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "New Dangers Facing Poland"]

[Text] The problems now facing Poland are more difficult than those which faced it at the time of the big strikes on the coast, when the country seemed to be on the brink of a catastrophe.

True, renewal is following its course. Radio, television and, to some extent, the press have already found a new tone and have openly been discussing past errors while drawing the main lines of future policy. As for the government, it is preparing to present its program during the continuation of the sixth plenum which is to convene soon.

The movement aimed at setting up independent and self-governing trade unions, which is so important for the country's future, is developing very rapidly throughout the country. There is practically no city or professional body left in which these new trade unions have not been created. In Warsaw, for example, an association of independent trade unions has been set up. Writers, actors, journalists, scientific and cultural workers, teachers, health service employees and metal workers--just to cite a few examples--have just decided to set up their own independent trade unions.

There have been some other indications of this political breakthrough. The United Peasant Party (ZSL), which was hitherto reduced to the role of an obedient ally of the PZPR, has just published a statement in which it demands: first, that the executive be subject to control by the legislature; second, that "important changes marking return to democracy be ensured" in the method of designating elected assemblies; and, third, that the relationship between the ZSL and the PZPR be reconsidered to allow the ZSL to develop effectively as a genuine partner of the PZPR.

What are the dangers which, it is generally believed, are now accumulating? They are connected with two kinds of phenomenon, both equally negative.

First, reluctance to carry out renewal--the first speeches made by Kania as first secretary have been well received, and it is a fact that the country's new leader has shown undoubted openmindedness and considerable imperturbability.

However, the new leadership undoubtedly seems to lack the boldness and determination it needs to lead the renewal movement as it should.

It is true that there is no lack of obstacles. As KULTURA writes, it is difficult to implement any new policy with the present cadres, appointed in accordance with the "negative selection" system, with servility the most valued quality.

Furthermore, according to the same newspaper, it is necessary to engage in a struggle against cliques and lobbies which are quite determined to protect their interests and hamper reforms. This can already be observed in many places in the provinces.

And, second, an increasingly open voicing of irresponsible demands and opinions--in many parts of the country new strikes continue to break out even though the Gdansk accords represent an acceptable basis. As Krzysztof Toeplitz writes in KULTURA, there is undoubtedly a danger that "the great power of the working class...embarking on a wrong path could be as capable of destroying Poland--workers' Poland--as the nobility was able to destroy the Poland of the nobles and the bourgeoisie was able to destroy bourgeois Poland."

But, above all, dissident circles are increasingly divided between those who, like Adam Michnik, a leader of the Workers Self-Defense Committee [KOR], take the reality of things into account and those who, like Moczulski from the Confederation for an Independent Poland and Jacek Kuron, another KOR leader, are becoming increasingly violent. For instance, Kuron recently stated on Swedish television that party leaders cannot go back to a more intransigent policy because they realize that, if they did something more radical, "this would end with (party) committee premises being set on fire and with their being hanged. Then Russian tanks would come.... But, by a stroke of luck, they would have been hanged first."

In any event, it is surprising that Kuron should often be highly thought of in certain Western liberal circles which should have nothing in common with that Polish Cohn-Bendit who, if he were in power, would implement perfectly leftist plans (to realize this it is sufficient to read his "letter to the party" which was published in Paris by the Fourth Trotskyite International).

Provocations?

As for Mr Moczulski, he did not hesitate to state during a West German television interview that he planned the Gdansk events with Mr Walesa a long time ago (it is true that Walesa, who has much more political acumen than Moczulski, has stubbornly denied this). He added that the creation of an independent trade union represents merely an initial stage since, during the next one, "all Polish people are to be organized with a view to waging a struggle against the communist regime."

To crown it all, pursuing a "the worse-the better" policy to the end, Moczulski asked the West not to grant any credits to his country.

Obviously, such statements are very dangerous for Poland. They are psychologically understandable, since the dissidents have been as much disconcerted as the government by the surge of worker protest, and the intellectuals who have played an important role among the workers came not from their ranks but from those of the "experience and future" group and the Catholic Intelligentsia Club.

All this obviously has all the characteristics of political provocation. Whose purposes could it serve? Only those of party "hard-liners," who could regain power only as a result of a drama, of people seeking pretexts for Soviet intervention. There certainly is some food for thought here.

It is not surprising that in view of the circumstances Warsaw leaders have, just in case, launched an "explanation campaign" in "fraternal countries." Politburo member Wojtaszek has recently met Kadar in Budapest while Zabinski, also a Politburo member, has gone to East Berlin and Central Committee Secretary Kurowski to Bucharest. Be that as it may, it is clear that the wisdom and political awareness which most Poles have shown so far has now become increasingly necessary.

CATHOLIC DEPUTY LISTS 'CONDITIONS FOR RESTORING TRUST'

AU171236 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Text of speech by Janusz Zablocki, Sejm deputy of the ZNAK Catholic-Social Deputies' Club, at the 5 September Sejm debate on the government program]

[Text] Mr Marshal, Honorable Sejm: Following the political crisis last month, the Sejm has gathered for the first time to hear the government's action program and to determine the composition of the government led by the new premier.

We all watched with concern in July and August how a wave of strikes rolled over Poland and how it stopped work in many enterprises for short or long periods of time. The strike movement, which had been produced by price increases, was gradually transformed into an extensive worker protest against the errors in economic and social policy and against the lack of openness, honesty, justice and democracy in our life. The protest, which was demonstrated not only by strikes, but also by the heated and critical discussions in the enterprises that stopped work, met with the nation's great sympathy, because the people saw in the strike movement a salutary shock for Polish life and an opportunity to overcome the negative features that had accumulated in many spheres of life. The nation also expected that the shock would effect a radical turnabout in the policy of the party and the state. As you know, such a radical turnabout was announced at the fourth Central Committee plenum on 24 August.

It is necessary to evaluate appreciatively the position assumed by the political leadership of the party and the state toward the growing strike movement. This position was expressed by Edward Gierek on 18 August when he said: "We must understand one another and find another way out of the situation." Regardless of the differences on other questions, I think that the nation appreciatively accepted the choice of that way and the enormous consistency with which the authorities kept to that way right to the very end, because only such a way could provide opportunities for overcoming the actual difficulties without disrupting our nation's unity--the unity that Poland now needs more than ever before.

We must also praise the strike committees and work forces throughout the country, which were able to ensure peace, order, discipline and protection of social property during the strikes. The features of solidarity of broader communities, voluntary discipline, selflessness and mutual affection--caused by the strikes--revealed many valuable virtues of the worker class and the nation and proved that we have rich reserves of a moral strength that can play a role in renewing our life.

When the ties between the authorities and the nation are rent asunder, the place of our club--the ZNAK Catholic-Social Sejm Deputies' Club--and of our entire movement is and will always be with our nation, because we are an integral part of the nation. Our group does not participate in the government. That is why we are not a government force, but a Sejm representation of the governed. More strictly speaking, we are a symbolic representation of that very broad section of the Polish nation that--when assuming a position--wants to follow the church and its social teachings and not the centers of political opposition; we represent that section of the nation that wants to express its aspirations in accordance with the valid Constitution and to see that, as we have once said, "the dead letter of that Constitution gradually assumes a living social substance."

We want the authority to be a servant of the nation, whose position should be fully respected. Only the democratization of the state, which subjects the state's authority to broad and effective social control, can ensure such a service. We want the development of a dialogue that will lead to such a far-reaching understanding and rapprochement that the very opposition between the governing and the governed will begin to gradually lose its meaning. That is a distant goal, of course. Under the specific conditions in July and August the most important thing was to ensure that the conflicts between the government and the worker class were settled with the help of a dialogue and not through repression and violence, which could have produced incalculable and catastrophic results. To avoid such a situation it was necessary for the two sides to be ready for a compromise, for mutual concessions and for searching for the solutions they could accept. It was necessary to be open to demands, but it was also necessary to realize that the limits marked out by the geopolitical and constitutional realities could not be overstepped. [paragraph continues]

The Polish primate and the episcopate appealed from the shrine of Jasna Gora for such responsibility and for a spirit of compromise that would combine openness with realism. They made this appeal at the most dangerous moment when the dialogue in the coastal areas seemed to be breaking down. We joined in that appeal. The agreement reached in the last days of August satisfies our expectations. The new independent and self-governing trade unions that are to be established in keeping with that agreement are consistent with the tenets of our Constitution. They recognize the PZPR's leading role and the system of our international alliances.

The world mass media that showed the greatest interest in Poland during those critical weeks highly value the fact that the social tensions in our country did not culminate in riots and clashes, thanks to the attitude of the two sides, and that agreement was reached on very difficult and basic issues without shedding one drop of blood. The way in which the Poles were able to reach agreement and to solve their own problems has enlisted general respect for our nation's political maturity and culture. It has enhanced our reputation and prestige in the world.

It is necessary for us through our conduct to strengthen our nation's favorable reputation, responsibility, maturity and skill in solving its own problems in its own way. We must continue this conduct in the present period, which is very difficult and in which we have not only to implement the contracted agreements, but also to draw all the necessary conclusions from our crisis and turn them into a comprehensive long-term program of reforms.

Honorable Sejm, the political crisis we are experiencing is also a deep crisis of the representational institutions in our country--above all of the Sejm.

We must openly and self-critically state that the Sejm did not properly play its role as a representative spokesman of social opinion and of the highest power in the state. It did not address--with the necessary truth and speed--the real needs and problems agitating various sections of the nation. Even when it did address such needs and problems, it was unable to force the government to deal with them effectively.

The July and August events demonstrated that the changes in economic and social policy and in the methods of management and government--changes that supported our credibility and that were consistent with the nation's expectations--were extracted from the government not by the Sejm, which should have done it and which has constitutional powers to this effect, but by the striking work forces. This is a fact that is and will be of extensive consequences in broad social awareness.

Why was the Sejm unable to play its role properly and in good time? We must pose this question with all openness and courage, with each one of us having to answer it. We should also discuss it and draw the necessary conclusions.

Without delving deeply into this issue, which is complicated, we should stress one thing: The Sejm must not be a kind of decorative facade or a rubber stamp to seal the decisions made elsewhere. I agree to a great extent with Vice Marshal Stefauski's view that the Sejm must regain the role that is allotted to it by the Constitution and that it has lost in practice--the role of the highest body of state power. One method to achieve this is to make the Supreme Chamber of Control a body of the Sejm and not a body of the government which was supposed to be controlled by the chamber. We note with satisfaction the government's view on this, expressed here.

Whether a Sejm deputy is nonparty or a member of the PZPR or of the other two parties, he must fulfill a double function: Outside the Sejm he has to explain state policy to his electors, but in the Sejm he should present and champion social needs and problems and the demands of his constituency. From these positions, he should also evaluate--critically, if necessary--the performance of the government and the administration. Only the combination and balance of those two functions will enable the Sejm to discharge its duties and to regain its authority within the nation.

The crisis we talk about did not appear suddenly. Dangerous symptoms of this crisis have been accumulating in various spheres of life for many years. We have openly spoken about these symptoms here in the Sejm--in Sejm committees and at the plenary session. The deputies of our club have spoken about them, but the public has been unable to get to know about most of them because censorship has suppressed the individual speeches made by the deputies from our club and because the same censorship has stubbornly made it impossible for us in the past 6 months to publish the report on our club's activities in the past term of the Sejm. As a matter of fact, things have become so bad that the censor has decided that the activities of our club in the past 4 years could not be approved for publication! That decision was changed only yesterday. Action of this kind poses the question of whether the publication of Sejm speeches depending on administration decisions is consistent with our Constitution. The coming debate about censorship should be used to settle that problem.

The Polish episcopate also made a statement to warn against the results of a lack of truth and openness. "Trust can be gained only if one is a servant of truth and love," Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński said on 6 January 1980. "You can lie only once. If lies are repeated, the people begin to lose their trust in the authorities. That is why it is so important to be careful when using propaganda. Propaganda that lies and obscures reality exposes the shortsightedness in using social mass media. It is always necessary to reckon with the instinctual intelligence of our nation, which, when unable to read the truth in the open text, reads it between the lines. That is why the necessary and indispensable respect for the authorities depends on truth."

It is difficult to resist the thought that if those warnings and many others were not ignored in the past, the authorities would not have to face so many difficulties in their dialogue with the nation and we would not have to make such great efforts to overcome the distrust that has been produced by bitter experience and that closes up the hearts of men.

Honorable House, the most urgent and foremost task facing us now is not only to restore calm and order countrywide and to ensure normal work and social life, but also to rebuild on sound foundations the nation's necessary trust in the authorities and to create the favorable psychological conditions for further cooperation.

The first condition is the honest and accurate implementation of the agreements with the work forces. It is extremely important for the future of relations between the authorities and the worker class and the nation that the obligations flowing from those agreements are loyally fulfilled by both sides.

That is all the more important considering that we all are familiar with the fact that what is now hindering the efforts to defuse the conflict situation is the fear--widely spread among the worker class and based on bad past experiences--that as soon as social tensions disappear, the authorities will again show the tendency toward withdrawing from the contracted pledges on the ground that they were extracted under the pressure of the moment, toward minimalizing the range of the promised reforms and, in a word, toward returning to the previous state of affairs. Well, if you want the moods of the country to subside and calm down, you must not ignore that fear. It is necessary to prove that there can and will be no return to the previous state--to prove it not only by declarations, but by actual facts. Such facts in the first place include an honest implementation of the agreements signed with the work forces. In the second place they include an in-depth analysis of all the reasons--without exception--that brought about the present crisis. They also include the readiness to make such changes in economic policy and in the methods of management and administration as are consistent with the nation's social criticism and expectations.

Honorable Sejm, as the premier has noted, we are at the beginning of a new road, one that will be long and full of difficulties. We think that the burdens of our march must be borne by the entire nation and that no one can be permitted to avoid his share of burden. The economic tensions and imbalances that existed in our economy before have been intensified in the past 2 months.

Our economic life has suffered additional losses and disturbances. The lack of balance between the money in circulation and the goods in the market is increasing, which is intensifying inflationary processes. Our foreign debts are an enormously heavy burden on our economic life. The massive wage increases for all professional groups, which are to be implemented by June 1981, may prove futile under these conditions if there are not enough goods to buy. That is why I also subscribe to the view that any further escalation of economic demands would be fatal for our economy because, as the premier has said, the current productivity and size of the product do not provide the material basis for implementing even the government program presented by him.

We must be aware of all these tensions and threats when pondering the ways by which the country can be extricated from its current difficulties. Everywhere the question is: Where can we look for an additional production potential? In our view the nation--its awareness, attitude, work and commitment to improvements in collective life--is the most important additional potential.

That is why the basic issue that will determine the success of the government program is whether the government will be able to find a common language with the nation, to appeal to it and to free the additional potential latent in it.

It is true that the premier's speech mentions that all forces of the nation will be mobilized and will cooperate, that it appeals for increased mutual trust and for confidence in our national potentials and promises common efforts in order to renew the methods of running the state and the national economy. However, when listening to these words one finds it difficult to resist one's skepticism and doubts. The spirit of the premier's speech does not reflect that basic turnabout of the party and state policy which was mentioned at the fourth Central Committee plenum and which the nation is awaiting. The attitude toward the church and Catholics is an eloquent example of that.

Honorable Chamber, the Polish nation, which the premier has addressed in his speech, is mostly Catholic. Aside from the problems common to the nation as a whole, the Catholic community has its own specific needs and demands that are not necessary to list here because the government knows very well and has known for years what they are; the numerous statements made by the episcopate and our statements made in this Sejm have made them clear.

One would expect that today--following that profound moral and political shock that has shaken the country--the issues that are so important for the church and for believers would also be taken into the necessary consideration and would receive a positive response. This has not been the case, however.

During the August crisis our bishops, priests and large masses of laymen demonstrated their great responsibility. The Jasna Gora homily by the Polish primate, who addressed the entire nation, played an enormous role in developing the general mood. Guided by concern for the most important issue--that of the nation's welfare--the Polish bishops refrained from putting forward the demands with regard to the needs of the church and of believers during the crisis. They did this because they believed that the time was not suitable for such demands. This should have been appreciated. Today, when we are returning to normal life, one could have expected that the government would return to those problems it knows so well and that they would be taken into consideration in the government program.

Edward Gierek's speech of 18 August contained an appeal to all patriotic forces, including the Catholics, "for a greater and genuine participation in public life." The Polish Catholics have been ready for a long time for this participation. However, many administrative restrictions will have to be eliminated before this participation can materialize.

Religious citizens must no longer be treated as second-class citizens. They are ready to increase their active commitment to the work for nationwide purposes, but they must have opportunities for expressing themselves. Catholic laymen and clergy are ready to promote positive activities in order to foster work morality and social morality, strengthen the family, develop care and charity and combat alcoholism. However, you must allow them to create their own organizational conditions and you must cater to the needs of Catholic publications. In this connection it is not so much censorship, about which we have spoken, that matters so much. For the past 4 years we have been waiting for our own weekly, for the weekly of our ZNAK club. Applications for increased copies of a number of periodicals, including the GOSC NIEDZIELNY [SUNDAY VISITOR] in Silesia and PRZEWODNIK KATOLICKI [CATHOLIC GUIDE] in Poznan, which as church weeklies have rendered great services for Poland, have still not been handled.

As you see, there are many problems between the government and the episcopate that should be discussed. They should not be positively settled only when strikes demand such a settlement, as was the case with the radio broadcasts of the holy masses. An unceasing and loyal dialogue between the two sides should be the method of solving these problems. We think that the reinstatement of the permanent mixed commission composed of representatives of the episcopate and the government would promote such a dialogue. More immediate and more distant experience shows that this form of talks bears fruit.

If the government action program is to be genuinely accepted with trust by the nation, which is overwhelmingly Catholic, it should be supplemented by an answer to the question of what specific measures the government intends to take in its dialogue with the church and the nation. We are putting this question to you, Mr Premier, and we expect an answer to it today.

INTERPRESS REFUTES 'SPECULATION' ON WEAKENED SOCIALIST TIES

LD171508 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Sep (PAP)--The recent developments in Poland gave rise to speculations in the West about the possible weakening of this country's alliances with the socialist community, INTERPRESS commentator writes.

The speculations have showed the lack of understanding of the sense of things happening in Poland or the desire to define them according to one's own wishful thinking. They also revealed the lack of faith in the Poles' ability of political thinking, in their ability to draw conclusions from historical experience.

The close bonds with the socialist countries and the international activity in the spirit of coexistence and detente based on them, are categories tested in the practice of the entire post-war history of Poland. Owing to these bonds the Polish "isolation complex" has been overcome and values defining Poland's position in the international arena have been created, INTERPRESS commentator continues.

The alliance with the Soviet Union, the ties linking this country with the whole community of socialist states are the fundamental principles of contemporary Poland's development. Expressing our national interest, defining the line of the socialist Poland's international policy they constitute a firm basis of our political thinking and our position in the world.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU161726 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Jozef Pinkowski to DPRK counterparts on DPRK national day]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK; and Premier Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Pyongyang:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, and of the Polish people we send to you and through you to the Korean people our cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the DPRK.

As a result of the victory of the Soviet Army over Japanese militarism and as a result of the revolutionary struggles of the Korean forces led by the communists, the DPRK was established in September 1948. This historic event in the life of the Korean people was also of great significance for the struggles of the Asian peoples for freedom and progress.

In the past 32 years your people, led by the KWP, have scored great successes in their fatherland's socialist construction.

The Polish people have supported and will support the DPRK's initiatives aimed at a peaceful and democratic unification of the country without any external interference.

We are deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties and states--based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of our countries and peace, progress and worldwide socialism.

We wish you further successes in your work for the good of your socialist fatherland.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

COAL RESERVES IN SZCZECIN, SWINOUJSCIE 'VIRTUALLY EXHAUSTED'

LD172110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The interdependence of many parts of the economy has come to light in particular in the course of the past few weeks, when work stoppages in some enterprises reflected--sometimes most acutely--on the work of other enterprises. Very brief breaks in the coproduction bonds, delays in the supply of materials and raw materials constitute the main problems which must now be resolved by the work forces so as to make good the backlog and maintain a proper rhythm of work. The difficulties still existing in this respect and attempts to overcome them are reported by PAP journalists.

In the Ports of Szczecin and Swinoujscie the handling of coal has been on the decline for some days. These ports, specializing in the handling of Polish export coal, have not experienced such a difficult situation for many years. Yesterday, the local coal bases handled only 27,000 tons of coal, that is 50 percent less than on a normal day. Today only one ship was taking coal, the Kopalnia Walbrzych. On the other hand, 10 other bulk carriers, with an overall capacity of 157,000 tons, are waiting in the queue. The coal reserves that were stored in the ports are virtually exhausted. They amount to some 57,000 tons in Swinoujacie and only 16,000 tons in Szczecin. That is why the stepping up of coal deliveries from the Silesia and Basin collieries to Szczecin and Swinoujscie is the most urgent task at the present moment.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. DELEGATION AT ECONOMIC MEETING

AU171925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17 Sep--On September 17, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the representatives of the U.S. in the seventh session of the Romanian-American Economic Council.

The interview was attended by Ilie Verdet, Cornel Burtica, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ion Avram, minister of machine-building, Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade.

Herta Seidman, U.S. undersecretary of commerce, and Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, were present.

President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially greeted the guests and expressed satisfaction at the participation in the Romanian-American Economic Council's session of the representatives of numerous reputed U.S. firms, appreciating the contribution they make to the development of the Romanian-American relations.

Milton F. Rosenthal, president of the Board of Directors of the Engelhard-Minerals and Chemicals Company, chairman for the U.S. of the council, expressed in behalf of the attendance, satisfaction at the interview granted by the Romanian head of state, warmly thanked for the hospitality extended and friendliness shown during their stay in Romania, and expressed the confidence that the current session of the council would lead to enlarging the Romanian-U.S. economic exchanges, to both parties' benefit.

Emphasis was placed with satisfaction during the interview on the upward course of the relations of collaboration between the two countries and on the fact that the target set by the presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States regarding the level of Romanian-American economic exchanges has been attained, and possibilities are at hand for topping it. Both sides pointed to the fact that broad possibilities still exist for the expansion of the economic exchanges between the countries, for the amplification of the economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Romania and the U.S. In this context, interest was evinced in deepening the cooperation in production, inclusive of cooperation on third markets, in technological cooperation. It was pointed out that the objectives of economic development of Romania offer a wide area for fruitful collaboration with the United States, to both states' benefit. It was also emphasized how important it is to conclude long-term deals that should give ever wider prospects to the Romanian-American relations, while eliminating from the mutual relationships any restriction of a nature to curb the development of collaboration and cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, it was emphasized that the proper run of the Romanian-American relations demands adequate measures for balancing the exchanges.

During the interview, Herta Seidman mentioned the American Government's interest in encouraging the development of the economic and commercial collaboration between the United States and Romania, listing measures meant to facilitate a better mutual acquaintance and disclose fresh opportunities for mutually advantageous collaboration.

At the end of the interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: "I am glad that the session of the Romanian-American Economic Council ended with positive results. I hope we shall take ever greater strides in the ensuing years in the attainment of the objective of development and improvement of the level of exchanges, but also of the cooperation in production. Considering this, we should do our utmost in order to contribute to the development of the friendship between our peoples, but also to a policy of detente and collaboration internationally, relying on the observance of every people's national independence. Considering precisely the current complicated international circumstances, it is necessary that the businessmen, too, work for the settlement of the problems by negotiations, for detente, since it is only in peace that good economic relations, too, can be achieved. We should do our utmost to promote the economic activity instead of arming. People need food, clothing, and not atomic bombs. Good trade and good economic relations should contribute to a more just and better world in which every nation may develop. I hope our activity, our collaboration will contribute also to the building of such international relations. I once again wish the Romanian-American Economic Council greatest success in its activity. I wish you success and best possible collaboration with Romania."

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN

AUI71928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on September 17 Robert Smith, first vice-president of the Control Data Corporation, and J.J. Hillsley, president of the Control Data World Technique, who attended the seventh session of the Romanian-American Economic Council.

The interview was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ion Constantinescu, deputy minister of machine-building, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and Calin Spiride, director of the Romanian-American joint company Romcontrol Data.

During the talk, they approached questions related to the further development of the cooperation between the Control Data Corporation and Romanian enterprises. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the possibilities of developing the activity of the Romcontrol Data joint company in the building of electronic and computation technique, and of achieving fresh cooperation ventures in this domain with specialized Romanian enterprises.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ANDREI, ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONDUCT TALKS

AUI71900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest 17 Sep (AGERPRES)--Talks took place in Bucharest between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Gedie-Giorgis Feleke, minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, on September 17.

The two foreign ministers discussed, in the spirit of the Bucharest 1978 talks and understandings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam questions related to the amplification and deepening of the collaboration between the two countries on multiple planes.

Views were also exchanged on current questions of the international political life and on the collaboration between the two countries in the world arena.

PLANNING OFFICIAL TALKS WITH ZIMBABWE MINING MINISTER

AUI71901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, received on September 17 Morris Nyabumgo, minister of mining and energy resources of the Zimbabwe Republic, now on a visit to Romania.

They discussed questions related to the socio-economic development of the two countries, of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Zimbabwe in mining and geological tapping.

CAZACU RECEIVES GHANAIA PARTY OFFICIAL

AUI71422 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1110 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 16, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met the delegation of the People's National Party [as received] of Ghana, led by (Nana Okutwer Bekoe III), national leader of the party, who visit Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

They informed each other of the RCP and PNP's preoccupations for the present and the future. Both sides voiced the wish to develop continuously the relations between the two parties, in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, of amplifying the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Ghana. Current questions of the international life were also approached.

GIOSAN RECEIVES FRENCH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AUI71427 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Sep (AGERPRES)--The chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, received on September 16 the delegation of the France-Romania friendship group under the French National Assembly led by (Louis Bouvard), deputy, vice-chairman of the group, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the parliamentary group for Romania-France friendship relations.

During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the upward course of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration that steadily develop according to the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-French summit meetings. Likewise, opinions were exchanged concerning the preoccupations and activity of the two parliaments, stress being laid on the joint wish to expand their friendly and cooperative links, to enhance their contribution to further amplifying the relations between the two countries, to consolidating peace and speeding up the process of international detente, to consistently promoting the spirit of understanding and cooperation among peoples.

SDUF OFFICIAL MEETS WITH JAPANESE PARTY OFFICIAL

AUI71933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Sep (AGERPRES)--Toshio Sakurachi, secretary-general of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, now visiting Romania, met on September 17 Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

They exchanged information of the SDUF and LDP activity, on their concerns for the present and the future, and placed emphasis on their contribution to the drafting and implementation of the political and socio-economic programmes of the two countries and peoples. The parties expressed their satisfaction at the good stage of the Romanian-Japanese relations on multiple planes, especially after the visit paid to Japan by President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and after the Romanian visit by the crown prince of Japan.

The wish was expressed to contribute more to the development of the mutual advantageous relations between Romania and Japan, to the expansion of the friendly and cooperative relations between them, especially in economy.

The same day, the guest met Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Exchanging views on the activity of the parliaments in the two countries, both parties emphasized the wish and concrete possibilities of supporting the process of development of the collaboration between Romania and Japan and their concerted efforts for the establishment of a lasting peace on the earth.

EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK DEPARTS 13 SEPTEMBER

AU161741 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice president of the Egyptian Arab Republic, left Bucharest on 13 September after an official visit to our country.

The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Also present were Egyptian Ambassador to Bucharest Muhammad Wajih Husni and members of the Embassy staff.

An honor guard presented arms.

The state anthems of the Egyptian Arab Republic and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

LUMEA INTERVIEW WITH PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI

AU171310 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 37, 11 Sep 80 p 6

[Craciun Ionescu Interview With Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department--date not given]

[Text] Last week we hosted a visit by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, member of the PLO Executive Committee and prominent figure of the Palestinian movement. At a meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the guest stressed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leadership highly appreciate the consistent efforts made by the Romanian head of state for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict, as well as Romania's support for the Palestinian people's struggle to secure their inalienable rights.

During their meeting, the sides emphasized with satisfaction the good relations of friendship, solidarity and active cooperation between the RCP and the PLO and between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, and highlighted the important role of the agreements established between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat for promoting and developing these relations.

During his stay in Romania, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, kindly gave us the following interview for LUMEA:

Question: Our readers would like to hear your views on the talks you had in Bucharest and on the importance of such talks for developing Romanian-Palestinian relations.

Answer: Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and I reviewed various issues of interest to both sides, particularly the Middle East crisis and the current international tension. We emphasized that ways and means must be found to safeguard peace. President Nicolae Ceausescu shows great interest in the Middle East problem and in a just solution to it, whereby the Palestinian people can recover their national inalienable rights: to national independence, to return to their homeland and to self-determination. [paragraph continues]

We view the RCP's and Socialist Romania's support and the Romanian people's solidarity with the Palestinian people as fundamental, as an exceedingly important factor in securing our national rights.

On the occasion, we also discussed which forums could bring the Palestinian cause to the attention of the world. Especially the Security Council, the UN General Assembly and the recent special session on the Palestinian problem.

Question: What is your view in this respect on Romania's active and unceasing solidarity with the cause of the Palestinian people?

Answer: Indeed, the Romanian people have always been on the side of the Palestinians and have shown their solidarity with their struggle to recover their inalienable national rights. As I said before: To have an independent Palestinian state, to return to their homeland and to self-determination.

Romania is a member of the "Committee of 23," a body established within the United Nations to deal with the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. This committee has issued numerous statements and urged solidarity with the Palestinian people. Recently, it requested that a special session be convened, since the Security Council has failed to adopt a resolution on the Palestinian problem since the United States made use of its right of veto.

We highly appreciate friendly Romania's stand on the Palestinian problem, its solidarity with our just cause.

Question: Please tell us something about the current state in the Palestinian struggle to recover their legitimate rights.

Answer: We have recourse to both armed and political struggle to obtain our national rights. Our people in the occupied territories are currently opposing foreign oppression and struggling to regain these territories. They suffer daily persecutions, are forcibly expelled and fall victim to organized terror by the Israeli occupation troops. We hope that the entire world will recognize our right to return to our territories and to establish an independent Palestinian state. The world has undoubtedly woken up to these rights and is supporting the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

Question: In recent years the PLO has been winning growing international recognition. You are one of the Palestinian leaders who established frequent contacts in this respect, such as your recent West European tour, for example. What can you tell us about this growing recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Answer: For years we have had many contacts with European countries, many of whom have recognized the PLO and our right to establish an independent Palestinian state and to return to our territories. Among the countries which have recognized these rights are Spain, Malta, Austria and Ireland. France, Sweden and other European countries have recognized our right to a homeland and to self-determination. The EEC members in particular recognize our right to self-determination and the need for a Palestinian homeland. The West European states have stated this in a number of declarations, the most recent of which is the declaration of Venice, which featured some positive points, such as the fact that the Palestinian problem is not a refugee problem, and refusal to accept any change in the nature of the occupied territories and of Jerusalem. Nevertheless, it did not mention recognition of the PLO and its rights, nor the Palestinians' right to an independent state. The reason was the U.S. administration's threat to veto any European initiative. We know that the European states have made efforts along this line. However, they have failed because of American pressures.

ACTIVITIES CONTINUE FOR VISITING MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU162031 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13 September Bucharest dinner given for Mozambique's President Samora Machel]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President Samora Moises Machel, dear Mozambican guests, comrades and friends,

I want to express my profound satisfaction with this new meeting between us, and to convey to you and your aides a warm welcome to Romania and best wishes.

Your visit to Romania constitutes an expression of the relations of solidarity and friendship that have been developing between our countries, peoples and parties during the period of the national liberation struggle against colonialism. The RCP and our people extended active political, moral and material support to Frelimo and to the Mozambican people and resolutely supported their legitimate aspirations for national independence.

You have been to Romania several times as chairman of Frelimo and of the Mozambican transitional government. The joint Romanian-Mozambican solemn declaration--the first document we signed on that occasion--laid the foundation for the good relations between our countries and peoples. We are pleased that in the spirit of those documents the solidarity and cooperation between our people were given broader scope in new conditions, in the interests of the independent socioeconomic development of our two countries and peoples and the cause of international peace and cooperation.

I recall with great pleasure my visit to your beautiful country in 1979; the results of that visit, the conventions and agreements concluded, and especially the treaty of friendship and cooperation we signed then, which opened up broad prospects for Romanian-Mozambican relations. Various production-sharing ventures were initiated and are now being implemented. Over the 1977-79 period our economic exchanges more than quadrupled. At the same time, the cooperation and contacts between the RCP and Frelimo, between political and civic organizations of the two countries expanded.

We hope that during your present visit and during our talks we shall identify new ways and means of raising the level of Romanian-Mozambican cooperation and collaboration, in the mutual interests of our peoples and the cause of international peace and understanding.

Dear friends, we rejoice in the achievements you are attaining in your socioeconomic development and we wholeheartedly wish you ever greater successes in eliminating the difficulties left over from prolonged colonial domination, in promoting your country's prosperity and in consolidating its independence and sovereignty.

Your visit to Romania permits you to become personally acquainted with some of our people's concerns and achievements in building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Our successes in developing the economy, science and culture and in raising the living standard clearly illustrate the superiority of the socialist system, its capability to ensure the people's well-being and happiness.

In its international policy, Romania resolutely works for a policy of peace, detente and national independence.

In international life peoples are increasingly manifesting desire to be complete masters of their fate, to eliminate imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to be masters of their destinies, and to develop freely and independently. At the same time, the imperialist policy of domination and diktat and of redivision of the zones of influence remains active, causing serious complications and aggravating international relations. The international situation is extremely tense; new, dark clouds have appeared over detente, peace and peoples' independence. In view of these circumstances, every effort must be made to strengthen the solidarity and unity of progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the struggle to relax tension, to achieve disarmament, a new world economic order, detente, independence and peace.

We are continuously endeavoring to develop our relations with the socialist and developing countries, and at the same time, with the developed capitalist countries and all countries in the world, regardless of social system. We believe that today efforts are more necessary than ever to establish new relations, based on fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use and threat of force.

Thus, we attach special importance to the relations with the African countries, to strengthening their solidarity and cooperation in their independent socioeconomic development.

As you know, we have always supported the African and other peoples' struggle against colonialism, for independence. We extended active support to the Zimbabwe people in their struggle for independence. We continue supporting the African people's struggle for total independence, especially for eliminating apartheid. We are firmly in favor of settling all the complex contemporary problems, including those in the Middle East, through negotiations, in favor of a lasting and a just peace.

As a European country, Romania is particularly concerned with achieving security, cooperation and peace in Europe. We hope that the preparatory meeting for the Madrid conference, which has just started, will lead to positive agreements and that good results will be obtained at the November conference in Madrid toward promoting detente, security and cooperation in Europe and especially toward disengagement and disarmament. We also hope that it will decide to convene a disarmament conference in Europe.

As a socialist developing country, Romania is consolidating its solidarity with all the poor countries and resolutely works for a new world economic order.

All nations, especially the small and medium-sized ones, the nonaligned and developing countries, must actively participate in solving the complex international problems in conditions of full equality.

The United Nations and other international bodies must play a greater role in resolving current world problems and in establishing democratic relations.

It is more necessary than ever to strengthen the solidarity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of all peoples struggling for peace, independence and socioeconomic progress.

Dear Comrade Samora Machel, I am convinced that your present visit to Romania will impart new scope to the cooperation between our countries and parties, in the interests of our two peoples, and of the cause of socialism and peace.

May the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and Frelimo, between the Romanian and Mozambican peoples continuously grow.

I want to wish the friendly Mozambican peoples ever greater successes in their socio-economic development, in achieving greater well-being and in consolidating their fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

To the health of Comrade Samora Machel!

To the health of our Mozambican guests!

To the health of all of you!

To peace throughout the world! (applause)

Machel Dinner Toast

AU141455 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Report on toast by Mozambican President Samora Machel at 13 September Bucharest dinner given for him by President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] At a dinner given on 13 September by Romanian President Ceausescu Frelimo Party Chairman Machel began his toast by saying: I would like to begin by expressing thanks for the warm reception extended to me by the Romanian people. This reception constitutes an expression of the long-standing friendship welded between our peoples and parties at the difficult moments of the Mozambican people's struggle for independence, a friendship later consolidated by the cooperation between our states.

Expressing appreciation for the Romanian people, for their friendship and solidarity, President Machel stressed the fundamental role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in developing the friendship between the two peoples. He mentioned that Romania was the first country to sign a communique with Frelimo, the first country to build a school for Mozambicans, the first country which, even during the liberation struggle, supplied tractors for cultivating the liberated lands. Similarly, as early as the transition period, Romania signed a cooperation protocol with Frelimo which guided the relations between the two states. Stating that these are things that the Mozambicans will not forget, Comrade Samora Moises Machel expressed warm gratitude for this multifaceted support.

Referring to the current international situation, the speaker stressed the need for united struggle by all revolutionary forces for a free, prosperous and happy mankind, and reiterated: "The Mozambican people remember you with feelings of great friendship, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Your visit to Mozambique carried with it the warmth of the Romanian people's solidarity, a warmth pervading our present fraternal meeting. My delegation brings with it the best and most cordial greetings from the Mozambican people to the fraternal Romanian people, to the RCP and to its distinguished leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu."

President Samora Machel raised a toast to the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Romanian party-state leadership, to the friendship between the two peoples, parties and countries, to the victory of socialism and peace.

Machel Rally Speech

AU161501 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1030 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Speech by Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of Mozambique, at Romanian-Mozambique friendship rally in Bucharest 16 September 1980--live in Portuguese with sentence-by-sentence Romanian translation]

[Text] Long live the Socialist Republic of Romania, long live the Romanian people, long live Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, long live the RCP! [cheers]

Thank you dear friends, my brother, my comrade and friend. You have spoken about our relations, relations between Frelimo and the RCP. You have spoken about the relations that exist--militant, revolutionary and healthy relations--between the Romanian and Mozambican peoples. Thank you very much. [applause]

We are speaking here about peoples' history, about the history of humanity. You have been so modest in not wanting to speak about your struggle, Comrade Ceausescu. You have spoken only about the struggle of the Mozambican people. Romania was born through war; it was necessary for some of the youth, old people and women to sacrifice their lives to create this state. We respect that blood. This is where there is an identity between Mozambique and Romania. This is where there is an identity between the Mozambican and Romanian peoples. All of us had to sacrifice our blood to be what we are today. Romania was a colony of Italy. I do not know whether this is correct. Is it? No? [Exchange in Portuguese between Machel and translator with mention of Germany] There are many young people here and maybe they do not remember. Ceausescu knows very well. There was a dispute in the Balkan area--Bulgaria, Turkey--I do not know with whom Romania had a dispute. [animation, applause]

To be under colonial domination means to live with your hands fettered in chains, humiliated, under circumstances of economic, social and cultural discrimination and as inferior, an inferior being. This is what we call colonialism. It means to be subjugated by the foreigner's culture with our culture remaining only folklore; this happened here as well. Is it true? [applause]

To be under colonial domination means to be the property of some one and to lack freedom; one has no right to own land, which means to be a foreigner in your own fatherland. Your language is not their language; it is a language of the wild; their language is that of a colonizer. Is this true? [applause] It means to build a house for colonizers, to harvest wheat for the colonizer and to produce tomatoes which you will not eat--and the food of a colonized people is worse than food for dogs. This is so. [applause]

Transportation is done by beasts of burden. The force of production is for the wealth of other people, not for your own benefit. You have come here with flowers, well dressed and well-fed. Why? Because you are independent. Why? Because you are building socialism; because you have a Communist Party that has proposed to achieve clear targets and to turn Romania, once a basically agricultural country but today an industrial one, into an advanced country like other countries in the world. Therefore, you are very well off. This is so. [cheers]

Thank you comrades, thank you. In August of 1944 you eliminated the system of tyranny. You had no schools for the people, no highways, no houses, no food, no hospitals, no schools and no maternity wards. Now when we measure the road traveled from 1944 until today, that is 36 years, Romania is one of the advanced countries with a powerful culture, a developed society, a well-asserted and deeply-rooted personality, houses and schools, engineers, agronomists, electrical engineers, veterinary surgeons and medical staff.

Therefore, he who is born in Romania today is born to live rather than to die. [applause]

You have a just leadership--Nicolae Ceausescu. [cheers, chants] Ceausescu represents his country's interests, the well-being of his own people, at home and abroad; he is your greatest ambassador, the great image of what a Romanian means. You must therefore be proud. It is reason for pride also for other revolutionaries; it is reason for pride for communists, those who are building socialism. I congratulate you. [cheers]

Ceausescu and I know each other well. We have had talks for 10 years. At that point I did not have a country and was a foreigner in my own country; at that point the colonial flag was flying over the entirety of Mozambican territory which meant death and humiliation, represented the physical presence of foreign troops to exploit the natives, an army a police force, a secret police force, laws, tribunals, schools and hospitals, all serving the foreign minority. Our task was to produce illiterate people, to be ignorant dunces, sow and plan death, plan underdevelopment, develop backwardness and expand it to permit the exploitation of man by man, daily massacres. Who would have dared speak about freedom.

Thus in 1964 the Mozambican people took arms in hand. We refused to die as slaves; to die, but struggling. We enjoyed support from Romania, received arms, clothes, footwear, blankets, food and tractors to cultivate the land in the freed areas and to develop the war and expel the foreign occupiers from our country.

I had long talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu here in Bucharest in 1971; he supported me and organized special flights to support the war, because the war eats up, but it also eats up the enemy. [laughter, applause]

Our revolutionary bullet, each bullet means freedom, independence, a cultural action; means our freedom, the assertion of our personality and dignity; each bullet creates land. Because of our war, Mozambique today is known all over the world. Mozambique was formerly known as a province of Portugal; not a colony, but a province of Portugal, although Mozambique is eight times the size of Portugal; however, we were a province. We waged this war for 10 years with your support and that of Ceausescu and the RCP; therefore, I want to express thanks to the RCP and to Comrade Ceausescu, my friend Ceausescu. [cheers]

Over a period of 10 years we struggled to eliminate Portuguese colonialism. Then I came to Bucharest--in 1974--the first country we had signed a joint communique with before we were independent. This is why we respect the RCP, the government and especially the people, the Romanian people. In 1975 we proclaimed independence; however, our independence was not complete. Who is waging the war mentioned here by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu? Imperialism, everywhere in the world it is imperialism. The struggle between two systems; the socialist system struggles against exploitation of man by man. That is why when we speak about the socialist system we mean the people's power, popular power, against the capitalist system that lives at the expense of workers, and by exploiting other areas and technologies. Therefore, the responsibility of imperialism is to plan starvation, misery, illness and death. This is the responsibility of imperialism. Everywhere in the world we come across wars--just and unjust ones, just ones waged by peoples and unjust ones waged by the imperialists.

Only as of 1980 were we able to begin enjoying the results of independence, because we said as long as Zimbabwe was not independent, Mozambique would not be independent either. Therefore, our country supported the war in Zimbabwe.

There were two difficulties: The first was that it was a British colony but the colonizing power had to relinquish its responsibilities; the second was that a white minority in Zimbabwe had taken over power, taken over the colonial army, laws, police and all instruments of oppression and proclaimed Rhodesia's independence. You are familiar with this. Thus we had two enemies. However, we had to attack only one because there were certain contradictions between them which we used.

The Zimbabwe people have defeated the racists. Thus the British flag and that of racist Rhodesia fell. In this case, we also felt Romania's presence. Your unconditional support is precisely why Romania already has an ambassador in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe's independence is reason for pride for all of us here. Within this international context, the revolutionary forces are advancing jointly. In Africa only Namibia is a colony of South Africa. There is the apartheid policy in South Africa; however, Namibia will become independent. It will be the Namibian's Namibia. SWAPO is the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Once again, the RCP and Comrade Ceausescu are in the forefront of those supporting that people; thus all Romanian people support the Namibian people's struggle. [applause]

Racism in South Africa is difficult for you to imagine. There is no memory in the history of mankind about what apartheid means. Some 4.5 million racists in a country of more than 1 million square meters and 23 million blacks; however, power is in the hands of these 4.5 million people. It is a quite rich country, holding first place in gold production and producing diamonds, coal, iron, copper and many other goods. However, all this is in the hands of those 4.5 million people.

Africans live in hovels next to the dogs and goats. There are shantytowns of the poorest sort, streets where blacks are not allowed to walk, hotels where they are not permitted to enter, movie theaters where they are not permitted to enter, and separate schools, those for whites and those for blacks. This is very painful. Those 23 million people are regarded as foreigners rather than as South Africans.

Therefore, we and Romania condemn the policy of "Bantustanization" which pushes the South Africans to sterile areas without any riches, while the 4.5 million racists remain the masters. However, the days of apartheid are numbered; we will win. The people's force is invincible.

There is also the problem of Sahara. I am certainly talking about Africa [as heard], a Spanish colony. Morocco, together with Mauritania, occupied and divided it in 1975. We called this a new phenomenon in Africa, and then the new domestic colonialists in Africa. We called it expansionism and annexation; therefore, we supported the Sahara in its struggle for independence and self-determination. Freedom has no price. It has none.

As my brother said, there are also problems in Asia. There is no disagreement between us as to how problems should be solved there. We are in favor of disarmament, detente, peace, progress, prosperity and security in all parts of the world, that is to say, on earth.

As to the situation in Latin America, Romania celebrated and participated in the first anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan people against Somoza's dictatorship. The revolutionary forces are advancing together everywhere. When I say this I mean progressive and democratic forces, even in capitalist countries. And why? Because they have points of [word indistinct] in the world, primarily in the socialist countries. They have acquired new responsibilities in Mozambique. We say that the socialist countries constitute the liberated area of mankind. This is how we describe the socialist countries in Mozambique.

We are now in the midst of a new struggle. We have come here to reiterate: Ceausescu, in my country people starve to death, there is chronic starvation. In my country, people lack clothing, there are no clothes, people go about naked. There are no factories to make clothes, no factories to make shoes, blankets or beds. My people have no houses. My people have no running water. My people die from a simple cut on the finger, from simple eye trouble, from a simple tooth cavity, because we have no physicians. Some (?500) years of colonial presence. [as heard] There is no Mozambican teacher for primary or secondary education. We have no university professors. The roots of underdevelopment are ignorance and illiteracy which breed superstition and fatalism in the face of difficulties; they breed resignation and the belief that everything comes from heaven. People forget that the mind is science, the factor that turns science and natural conditions to man's advantage. As in your case: Look how beautiful you are--a beautiful people. [applause]

In my country there are no schools, hospitals, maternity wards. When it rains, there are floods which cause death. And 4 months later there is starvation because all people [words indistinct] the water is drained to the sea. We have no dams, dikes or roads in my country. Nevertheless, it is a rich country with a great culture and primarily a great personality. The land is rich, and the people, our people, are a determined, industrious people harboring feelings of solidarity with all those who suffer. This is why our friendship with Romania is one welded in our common struggle. We Mozambicans live now at the level of 1944 when the RCP came to power. However, we do not want to begin from 1944. You are our brothers. Your achievements are ours. We have now negotiated with our friend Ceausescu to begin with the level of 1980 at which Romania is now. Do you agree? [applause]

This will, however, require sacrifices. You cannot come to us and request air conditioning, because we do not have any. (?Summer) means sacrifices. Many technicians and specialists will come to Mozambique on the basis of this agreement we are signing, and they are welcome. [applause]

You cannot request air conditioning because we have none. We will install it. You cannot come and request ice; we have none, not even I. Maybe Ceausescu does, but I do not. [laughter] You cannot come and request a Dacia car; I do not build it, do I? [laughter] You may come and request grapes, apples and pears, but Mozambique is not Romania. However, you may rest assured that in a while they will be available. This is precisely why we signed this cooperation agreement in various areas. I know that the Romanian people are industrious. I have visited your country, and you will not come to me with such requests. We must make many efforts. We must raise pigs and sheep and develop agriculture. When you can find all that in Mozambique, you will no longer want to go back to Romania. Mozambique will have become your country. [applause]

A socialist's, a communist's country is where socialism is built. His battlefield is where there is exploitation. We are already building socialism. We must create the material basis for the people's happiness and well-being, so that we can have beautiful parks, good hotels and a flourishing tourism, as in Romania. We were acquainted with Romania as early as the fifties. You had organized an international youth festival then; several Mozambicans left illegally from Portugal to come here, and when we got here, our Portuguese brothers said that Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, together with Portugal should march in the parade under the same flag. But we marched without any flag, because that was the flag of Portugal. Our comrade, Marcelino dos Santos, was here then, as well as our late beloved Dr Agostinho Neto. Hence, our relations with Romania are not of today; they date back many years. We respect Romania's respect for us.

There is a cultural group here in Romania performing a so-called savages' dance. I spoke to them, and they are very content. I want to express thanks for the RCP's hospitality, for our fruitful, productive and constructive talks, for the honesty prevailing in our relations. Ceausescu and I respect each other, are honest and frank with each other and proceed from actual realities. Thus we will make progress. This is precisely why our talks have been useful. They have consolidated our relations, the relations between Mozambique and Romania, and have clasped our hands like this. [applause]

I want to express thanks for the warm reception extended to us by the inhabitants of Bucharest. In point of fact, I was not surprised because this warmth is traditional for the Romanian people. We were covered with flowers everywhere. Flowers symbolize hope, the future, the certitude of victory in building socialism, of happiness. Children greeted us everywhere. In our turn we want to convey to you greetings from the fraternal Mozambican people. We hail with profound admiration Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the manner in which he conducted the talks and for being the representative of all the Romanians. Therefore, long live Romania, (salimambo) [presumably word in African dialect for long live] Romania, long live the RCP. [applause, cheers]

We thank Romania, we thank the RCP. [Machel, joined by other Portuguese voices, begins singing]

Baneasa Enterprise Visit

AU171029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Sep (AGERPRES)--After the Romanian-Mozambican friendship meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel made a visit at the Farm Mechanization Research, Design and Technological Engineering Institute of Baneasa.

The visit of the distinguished messenger of the Mozambican people at the institute occasioned the acquaintance with the essential progress scored by Romania in the expanded mechanization of agriculture, as well as an analysis of the possibilities of bilateral collaboration in this compartment which holds pride of place in the Mozambican economy.

On the occasion, President Samora Moises Machel was shown a wide range of tractors powered up to 180 hp, machinery, equipment and installations for use in various farm operations.

He was also shown a wide spectrum of lorries, buses, minibuses, utility vans, Aro jeep-type cars and Dacia automobiles in several designs.

The Mozambican president congratulated the machine-designers and builders of Romania and wished them fresh successes in their activity.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel were most warmly greeted during the visit.

Scientific Cooperation Document

AU171345 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry, and Sergio Vieria, minister and governor of the Bank of Mozambique, today signed a protocol between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Official Talks End

AU171343 Bucharest Domestic Service In Romanian 1300 GMT 17 80

[Text] Official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of Mozambique, ended at the State Council Palace this morning.

During these talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded Comrade Samora Moises Machel the Order Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, first class, as a token of high regard and as an expression of the friendship between the Romanian and Mozambican people.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel expressed warm thanks for the high award bestowed on him and stressed that he views it as proof of the positive relations that have been established and are developing between Frelimo and the RCP, between Mozambique and Romania and between the two peoples.

The party-state leaders then exchanged views within the framework of which they expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful nature of the talks conducted and voiced the conviction that, on the basis of their understandings, cooperation between the RCP and Frelimo will strengthen even more and cooperation between Romania and Mozambique will develop more intensively at a political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural level, and friendship and solidarity between our peoples will constantly deepen.

They also voiced their confidence that in the spirit of understandings concluded the two parties and peoples will cooperate more and more closely in the international arena, thus contributing actively to the establishment of an atmosphere of detente, security and cooperation in Europe and Africa and to the triumph of the general struggle for peace, independence and progress throughout the world.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel agreed to continue the Romanian-Mozambican summit dialogue in the interest of constantly developing friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The award ceremony and the talks took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

II. 18 Sep 80

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ROMANIA

JOINT DOCUMENTS RELEASED ON ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA VISIT

Ceausescu Toast

AU121145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner for Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, on 8 September in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, esteemed Comrade Betty Kaunda, dear Zambian guests, comrades and friends:

It is my great pleasure to warmly greet you in the Socialist Republic of Romania and cordially welcome you to our fatherland.

Your new visit to Romania is an expression of good Romanian-Zambian relations and a proof of the determination of our peoples to increasingly strengthen their cooperation.

I recall with great pleasure the visit I paid last year to Zambia, the fruitful talks we conducted then and the meetings with your wonderful people. The signing on that occasion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia marked an important point in developing relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples.

We note with satisfaction that in the spirit of the treaty and understandings jointly concluded in Lusaka and Bucharest, our party-government links have intensified and economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between our countries has continuously expanded. We have promoted various cooperation ventures, particularly in agriculture and mineral extraction, including through the Mokambo joint Romanian-Zambian company, as well as in other fields. We can assert that relations between Romania and Zambia and between the RCP and the United National Independence Party [UNIP] are an example of good relations based on full equality and mutual esteem and respect.

I am fully convinced that in the framework of talks started today, we will identify new ways and means to give an even more powerful impetus to Romanian-Zambian cooperation and collaboration, to the benefit and in the interest of both our peoples and of the cause of progress, detente and peace throughout the world.

As friends of the Zambian people, we sincerely rejoice in the progress made by your country along the road of socioeconomic development, or strengthening independence and raising the living standards and level of civilization of the masses. These achievements are the result of the Zambian people's diligent and enthusiastic work, under the leadership of United National Independence Party [UNIP] headed by your esteemed comrade president and I warmly congratulate you, on behalf of our party and people, and wish you new successes for Zambia's prosperity and independence.

During your visit to Romania, you will have the opportunity to become acquainted with some concerns and achievements of our people in building a new and socialist life, strengthening the independence of the fatherland and promoting peace and cooperation in the world. The great successes attained in building a modern Romania demonstrate the determination of our people, who are free masters of their destiny, to implement the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society, to shape a happy future in accordance with their desire and aspirations, and to achieve cooperation with other peoples on an equal basis.

Comrade president, particular events have occurred at the world level since our last meeting, events which again prove the correctness of assessments and conclusions jointly reached on the very complex nature of the evolution of international life.

Extreme tension has occurred in the world political climate, particularly in the first part of this year. Today, as a result of the struggle of people and of world public opinion, this tension has somewhat diminished, but the problems that caused it have remained unsolved, which poses serious dangers to the freedom and independence of peoples and to the peace and security of all mankind. This is why we believe it is absolutely necessary for the peoples and advanced forces everywhere to increasingly close their ranks and firmly act to put an end to the old policy of domination and inequality, to firmly promote a policy of respect for the independence of peoples and a policy of equality among states and to resume and continue the cause of detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

In this spirit, Romania actively participates in international life and contributes to the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among peoples. We unflinchingly promote a policy of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, of broad cooperation with developing countries and of expanding economic, scientific-technological and cultural ties with all states, regardless of their social system, on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force.

In its foreign policy, Romania attaches particular importance to relations with African states and supports their struggle to eliminate the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for their sacred right to be masters of their national wealth and destiny and for their independent socioeconomic progress. We hailed with satisfaction the proclamation of the new state of Zimbabwe, a brilliant crowning of the heroic struggle of the people and the Patriotic Front, and we are broadly developing our relations with that country in the new circumstances created. We manifest full support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people and we consistently militate for the complete abolition of the policy of racist discrimination and apartheid in South Africa and for an end to that country's aggressive actions against independent neighboring countries.

As a European country, we consistently act to attain security and cooperation in Europe. We are determined to make our full contribution to the successful preparation and development of the Madrid meeting, so that it can give powerful impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki documents, lead to a broad development of economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation among all European countries and particularly stimulate the transition to measures for the continent's military disengagement, thus laying the foundation for organizing a conference on disarmament in Europe. In view of the large concentration of armaments in Europe, all the continent's peoples must say a resolute no to the deployment of new missiles designed to increase the level of overall insecurity and the danger of a nuclear war.

We believe that in the current international circumstances, everything possible should be done to solve problems between states through negotiations alone, while completely preventing armed confrontations and the use of force. In this respect, we firmly advocate the intensification of efforts for a political and comprehensive solution of the Middle East situation, which can lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, including from Arab Jerusalem, to the solution of the Palestinian people's problem, on the basis of their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and to guaranteeing the independence and integrity of all states in that area. In the same spirit of understanding, it is necessary to resolve all conflicts between states and to do everything possible for independence and peace.

It is necessary to firmly act to proceed to attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Everything should be done before it is too late to halt the arms race and to defend the basic right of peoples and men to peace and to a free and independent existence. A reduction in military expenditures by at least 10 percent would make available scores of billions of dollars yearly, which could be devoted to socioeconomic development, and part of such savings could be allotted for assisting developing countries and building a new international economic order.

Taking into account the widening gaps between rich and poor and that nothing has been attained through negotiations to support the developing countries and to build a new international economic order, it is necessary to strengthen solidarity among developing countries in order to firmly act to ensure that the rich fulfill their obligations toward those whom they oppressed for centuries.

The complex problems of the international life can only be resolved with the active and fully equal participation of all states, particularly of small and medium-sized states and developing and nonaligned states.

It is necessary to increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in solving international problems and in promoting democratic relations, detente and peace.

I would like to stress with satisfaction the fruitful Romanian-Zambian cooperation at the United Nations, in other international bodies, in the "Group of 77," in the nonaligned movement and, generally speaking, at the world level. I express the conviction that our countries will continue to closely cooperate in the future, too, in the interest of the noble ideals of independence, freedom and peace for peoples.

With the conviction that your visit to Romania will make a new and important contribution to strengthening Romanian-Zambian friendship and cooperation, I wish to toast:

The progress and happiness of the Zambian people and their free and independent development.

The friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples!

The health of Zambian President Comrade Kenneth Kaunda and Comrade Betty Kaunda!

The health of all Zambian guests!

The health of you all! (applause)

Joint Declaration

AU151911 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text of joint Romanian-Zambian declaration signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kenneth Kaunda in Bucharest on 10 September on the latter's visit to Romania]

[Text] The RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the chairman of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia,

Taking into consideration the traditional relations of friendship established between the two countries as early as during the Zambian people's struggle for national freedom and independence led by the UNIP.

Determined to further develop and deepen the relations, militant solidarity and fruitful cooperation between the two states and peoples, led by their respective parties,

Convinced of the fact that the development and strengthening of bilateral friendship is in keeping with the interests of both countries and serves the cause of international peace and cooperation,

Aware that the unity of the socialist and developing countries and of all progressive forces is an important factor for strengthening national independence and international peace, detente and cooperation,

Resolutely supporting the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, for freedom, independence and social progress,

Guided by the provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia signed by the two presidents on 17 April 1979,

Reasserting their countries' support for the norms of international law and the principles and aims of the UN Charter;

During the official friendship visit paid by the president of the Republic of Zambia to Romania between 8 and 10 September 1980, the two presidents agreed to issue the following declaration:

I

After examining in detail the current stage of Romanian-Zambian relations and implementation of the decisions and agreements adopted at their previous meeting, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zambia express complete satisfaction with the friendship and fruitful cooperation between their countries. They are firmly convinced that deepening and continuously diversifying their relations is in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Zambian peoples and contributes to their socioeconomic progress, and to consolidating peace, detente and understanding between peoples.

The two presidents solemnly reassert their support for the principles and provisions sanctioned in the treaty of friendship and cooperation on 17 April 1979, which they view as a sound groundwork for their current and future bilateral relations.

The Romanian and Zambian presidents are in favor of developing and intensifying bilateral relations in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other domains. They believe that the development of economic relations, particularly of production sharing, constitutes the essential factor for deepening the relations between the two states.

They stress the especially positive role of meetings and talks at the summit level for developing Romanian-Zambian friendship. The decisions and agreements established at such meetings open up new prospects for consolidating and deepening the cooperation between the two countries and peoples. They note with satisfaction that on this basis, the contacts between the RCP and the UNIP, the cooperation between the two countries' governments, and exchange visits between youth, women and trade union organizations are expanding.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zambia are convinced that the two countries have the necessary economic potential for deepening their economic cooperation and for expanding the diversifying their commercial exchanges. A positive role in attaining this aim is played by the Romanian-Zambian intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation, whose activities are to be intensified.

The two presidents will encourage greater efforts by both sides to implement the agreements concluded at the April 1979 summit talks in Lusaka. They believe that the resumed activities of the Mokambo joint association, which will take place shortly, must be expanded to incorporate cooperation in exploration for and exploitation of coal, nickel, lead, phosphates, molybdenum, hydrocarbons and uranium deposits.

They emphasize the need for active cooperation in the industrial sector through the construction of plants manufacturing copper sheet, textiles, footwear, ceramics, refrigerated storing facilities and wood-processing factories; through the development of transports, and through completing the agroindustrial complex decided upon as part of a project to organize and utilize a large area of land.

They also believe that the recent export-import transactions carried out by the two countries' competent organizations and involving a diverse range of products (tractors, jeep-type vehicles, trucks, chemical products, copper concentrates, and so forth) must be further expanded and diversified, so as to reflect as closely as possible the growing cooperation potential of the two economies.

The two heads of state believe that intensified economic cooperation, commercial exchanges and cooperation in the area of science and technology, education and culture will support the two countries' national efforts for economic and social progress.

The Romanian and Zambian presidents believe that the current legal framework between the two countries permits extensive cooperation in all the areas and future developments in this respect. This framework will be expanded in accordance with the continuous development of Romanian-Zambian cooperation.

II

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zambia note--in the light of developments since their last meeting in April 1979--that both endeavors to divide the world into zones of domination and influence and the peoples' opposition to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy have intensified. Although the tension unprecedented since World War II that marked the beginning of this year has somewhat abated, the problems that generated such tension remain unsolved and their intensity continues to be fanned and increased by the economic crisis, the energy crisis and particularly the oil crisis. In this situation a forceful positive element is the determination with which a large number of states and broad circles of international public opinion are opposing the policy of tension and refusing military bases and aid, thus showing their refusal to become an instrument of the policy of force.

The two presidents energetically reassert the need for all states to observe the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, political settlement of all conflicts between countries, and each people's right to freely choose its system of development. They believe that, given current conditions, it is more vital than ever to achieve unity and close cooperation among all nations, peoples, political parties and progressive forces everywhere, with a view to relaxing international tension and ensuring the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace and of respect for national independence. Thus, every possible effort must be made to find political solutions to the tension and conflicts prevailing in various parts of the world and to all mankind's problems.

15

Concerned about the unprecedented scope of the arms race, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zambia reaffirm their firm conviction that curbing and halting the arms race and implementing concrete measures for general, primarily nuclear, disarmament is a key issue in current international relations, decisive for mankind's peace, security and progress. They speak out in defense of the most fundamental right of people and of nations: the right to life, to peace and to a free and independent existence.

They believe that the production of nuclear weapons should be halted and stocks should be cut back and eventually eliminated; a permanent ban should be put on the use of nuclear weapons; nuclear experiments should be generally and totally prohibited; military expenditures, troops and armaments should be cut back; the manufacture of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons should be prohibited; the deployment of new nuclear missiles should be stopped; military bases should be dismantled and troops withdrawn from foreign territories; nuclear-free zones of peace should be established in various parts of the world and military pacts be dismantled. The vast material and financial resources and the huge human forces engaged in the armaments process must be released and utilized to benefit the peoples, especially the developing countries, with a view to accelerating their socioeconomic progress and raising the material and cultural standard.

The two presidents also reassert their profound conviction that peace, international stability and resumed economic growth in the world on balanced and sound bases are indissolubly linked to the elimination of underdevelopment and of the division of the world into rich and poor countries, to the establishment of a new world economic order--a crucial issue for the contemporary world. They note with anxiety that no significant progress has been made in this respect. The economic crisis with all its nefarious consequences, especially for the developing countries, continues to deepen, dangerously perturbing all international life. Supporting each nation's right to development, they believe that the establishment of a new world economic order is a must and a condition for the progress of all states, regardless of their social-political system or level of development; they believe that an equitable solution to this basic problem of mankind's future is only possible with the active and responsible participation of all nations.

The Romanian and Zambian presidents reassert their countries' support for approval by the current UN General Assembly special session of the international development strategy for the eighties and for launching general negotiations on the establishment of a new world economic order. They emphasize the urgent need to progress from declarations to action, to negotiations held in good faith and to integral application of the decisions that will be taken.

They stress the decisive role of national efforts for economic progress in the developing countries and, at the same time, the fact that those countries must be given more substantial aid by the developed countries. They attach great importance to expanding economic cooperation among the developing countries and urge greater solidarity and unity of action among those countries as a sine qua non for obtaining positive and substantial results at global negotiations, with a view to successfully advancing along the path toward a new world economic order.

The two presidents stress the importance of security and cooperation in Europe and Africa--where Romania and Zambia are located--for international peace, understanding and stability.

They advocate intensified efforts to consistently and integrally implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act--a charter of European peace and security, a long-term cooperation program to benefit all European nations. [paragraph continues]

The current international situation requires greater efforts to thoroughly prepare for the Madrid meeting this year and to create a climate of mutual trust and understanding favoring the adoption of concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament, for strengthening détente, ensuring security and developing cooperation in Europe.

The two presidents hope that the Madrid meeting will adopt a clear decision on convening a disarmament conference in Europe to be attended by all the states which signed the Helsinki Final Act, whose object should be to adopt specific measures of trust, followed by an effective disarmament process. They agree that ensuring security in Europe would have a positive impact on consolidating trust and strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

Upon examining the situation in Africa, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zambia note that, since their previous meeting, the African peoples have increasingly asserted their determination to follow the path of independent development and to realize their sacred right to be masters of their destinies. They hail with satisfaction the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the establishment of their independent and sovereign state and express their conviction that this will even have positive consequences for all of southern Africa.

They state their countries' and governments' determination to broadly and intensively develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Romania and Zambia will continue to extend full support to the national liberation struggle of the African peoples who are still under foreign domination and oppression and to the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid.

The two presidents emphasize the urgent need to ensure Namibia's independence and the Namibians' right to freely choose their system of future development, in accordance with their aspirations and interests. They reassert their complete support for the UN's efforts to find a political solution to the Namibian problem and to implement the resolutions adopted by the international organization. They express their militant solidarity with and full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence, led by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO)--the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Noting that South Africa continues to pursue the policy of apartheid, which constitutes a grave violation of the basic norms of international relations and of human dignity, the two heads of state firmly spoke out for totally and quickly eliminating apartheid.

The Romanian and Zambian presidents stress the need to devise political solutions to existing conflicts or such as may emerge between the African states. They advocate strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African countries so that they can focus their national and regional efforts on a more rapid economic and social progress, which is an essential condition for promoting a policy of independence and free, self-reliant development, and for excluding all foreign pressure and interference.

They appreciate the efforts made by the OAU to strengthen solidarity and unity on the continent, to overcome the complex problems left over from the period of colonial oppression, to promote the cause of Africa's total liberation, as well as close cooperation and collaboration among all the African countries aimed at their independent socio-economic development.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zambia reassert the importance of settling the Middle East situation through negotiations for peace and security, of achieving a general, just and lasting peace which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, to solving the problem of the Palestinian people on the basis of their right to self-determination and to establishing an independent state, and to ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in the area.

The two presidents believe that given the current situation, new initiatives, negotiations and talks are required; they are in favor of an international conference, under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations, which should be attended by all the interested sides, including the PLO, the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, and--should it be necessary--by other countries, with a view to attaining a general, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

The two presidents advocate political solutions to the conflicts that have emerged in other parts of the world as well, based on respect for the peoples' right to freely decide on their fate in accordance with their national interests and without any foreign interference.

The Romanian and Zambian presidents believe that the complex and very controversial course of the international situation makes it more necessary than ever to increase the UN role and contribution to strengthening peace, detente and security, to developing cooperation among peoples and devising political solutions to contemporary problems. They believe that the world organization bears special responsibilities for expanding international cooperation, solving the complex problems concerning the elimination of underdevelopment, and supporting the developing countries in their efforts to build an economy capable of ensuring their independence and sovereignty and a higher material and cultural living standard.

Proceeding from their common interests and identity of views on international issues, the two presidents decided to expand consultations and cooperation between their countries' representatives at the United Nations, the "Group of 77", the nonaligned movement and other international bodies, with a view to contributing to justly and democratically solving mankind's problems.

III

The RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the UNIP chairman and president of the Republic of Zambia express complete satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit and talks. They are firmly convinced that they will make a noteworthy contribution to further strengthening the close friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the UNIP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia, in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of international peace, progress, detente and cooperation.

Bucharest, 10 September 1980

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Kenneth Kaunda, UNIP chairman, president of the Republic of Zambia

Joint Communiqué

AU161451 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Romanian-Zambian joint communiqué on Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's visit to Romania, issued on 10 September in Bucharest]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia, together with Comrade Betty Kaunda paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania 8-10 September 1980.

The UNIP chairman and president of the Republic of Zambia laid a wreath at the monument of heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland and for socialism.

Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda and members of the delegation of the Republic of Zambia visited economic, cultural and social units in Bucharest and Ploiesti.

The representatives of the Republic of Zambia were received everywhere with particular cordiality and hospitality, an expression of sentiments of friendship mutually nurtured by the two peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda, UNIP chairman and president of the Republic of Zambia, conducted official talks which were attended--

For the Socialist Republic of Romania by: Comrades Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, prime minister of the government; Corneli Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Marin Vasile, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives; Maxim Berghianu, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; Vasile Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee, minister secretary of state and counselor of the party secretary general and president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor of the party secretary general and president of the republic; Petre Gigea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor of the party secretary general and president of the republic; and Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--

For the Republic of Zambia by: Comrades R.C. Kamanga, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Political and Legal Committee; H. Mulemba, member of the UNIP Central Committee, member of Parliament and chairman of the Disciplinary and Appointments Committee; K. Makasa, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Rural Development Committee; R. Chisupa, member of Parliament and minister of trade and industry; K.S.K. Musokotwane, member of Parliament and minister of finance; W.M. Chakulya, member of Parliament and minister of foreign affairs; U.G. Mwila, member of Parliament and minister of agriculture and water development; J.C.M. Punabanty, counselor of the president of the republic; S.J. Sakala, permanent secretary of the government for local administration; K. Nsingo, permanent secretary and deputy director of the Research Bureau; L.S. Chivuno, permanent secretary and general director at the National Commission for Planned Development; and A.N. Kalyati, Zambia's ambassador to Bucharest.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and respect, the two heads of state briefed each other on concerns of their parties and countries in socioeconomic construction. Examining in detail the current stage of bilateral relations and the way in which decisions and understandings reached at their last meeting were implemented, the two sides expressed full satisfaction at the friendship and fruitful cooperation developing between the two parties and countries.

The two presidents established guidelines and ways and means for continuously developing and intensifying Romanian-Zambian relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and all other fields. They assessed that the development of economic relations, particularly production-sharing, is a key element of deepening relations between the two nations. They agreed that Romania and Zambia have the necessary economic potential to deepen economic cooperation and diversify trade exchanges between them. The development of Romanian-Zambian cooperation and trade as well as collaboration in science, technology, education and culture assist the national efforts of the two countries for socioeconomic progress.

During the visit, the members of the Romanian and Zambian delegations had working meetings which examined concrete aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields.

They also exchanged detailed views on current issues of the international situation and noted an identity or broad similarity of viewpoints on these issues.

Proceeding from common interests and the identity of their positions on major international issues, the two presidents decided to intensify consultations and cooperation between representatives of their countries at the United Nations, in other international bodies, the "Group of 77" and the nonaligned movement, in order to increase their contribution to a just solution of such problems, in the interest of peoples.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda, UNIP chairman and president of the Republic of Zambia, signed a joint declaration. An aide-memoire on measures to implement economic and technological cooperation projects and to develop goods exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia was also signed.

The leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia highly assessed the fruitful results of the talks and pointed out that the official friendly visit by President Kenneth David Kaunda, the joint declaration and the other documents signed during the visit make an important contribution to expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and UNIP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the policy of peace, detente, national independence and international cooperation.

Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, expressed deep gratitude for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda, UNIP chairman and president of the Republic of Zambia, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendly visit to the Republic of Zambia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later through diplomatic channels.

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES NEW PRC PREMIER

LD121810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council:

"On the occasion of your election to the position of premier of the PRC State Council, I am sending you--on behalf of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY and on my own behalf--cordial greetings and best wishes for success in your responsible work and for the continued prosperity of the people of China.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two socialist countries will continue to expand and strengthen."

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

LD171048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, left Belgrade this morning for an official return visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban minister of foreign affairs, Isidoro Malmierca. Assistant Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ignac Golob, Murat Agovic, chef de cabinet, and other associates accompanied Josip Vrhovec.

At Belgrade airport, Josip Vrhovec was seen off by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, and by other officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

Jose Valdes, Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia, and embassy members also saw him off.

Stopover in Madrid

LD172006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec arrived today afternoon in Madrid on his way to Havana, where he will tomorrow begin an official visit to Cuba.

On behalf of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, the Yugoslav foreign secretary was at the Madrid airport greeted by Director-General for Europe in the Spanish Foreign Ministry Juan Duran. During a brief talk, Vrhovec and Duran discussed preparations for the European conference Madrid session and some bilateral questions.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Rotar Meeting

LD172248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, September 17 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar today conferred with member of the Belgian parliamentary delegation, headed by Chamber of Representatives President Jean Defraigne. Possibilities for promoting cooperation between the two countries were assessed during the talks as not having been sufficiently utilized. This is particularly true in the case of commodity exchange, joint investments in industrial facilities and cooperation in agriculture and tourism. Modest results in industrial cooperation between Yugoslav and Belgian firms were also pointed out.

Ckrebic Meeting

LD172102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 17 (TANJUG)--Belgium, in which a new regional divisions [as received] is to come into force early next month, is very much interested in the achievements and experiences of Yugoslavia as a federation, Jean Defraigne, president of the house of representatives of the Belgian parliament, said today. He leads a Belgian parliamentary delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia. Defraigne emphasized this in a talk with Dusan Ckrebic president of the Assembly of Serbia, today. On that occasion, it was once again confirmed that Yugoslav-Belgian relations are traditionally good, and developed, and have good prospects for further promotion.

President Dusan Ckrebic of the Assembly of Serbia said that Serbia's participation in Yugoslav-Belgian economic relations was not in proportion with its overall potentials. The problem of Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with Belgium must be solved through joint efforts of the two countries, and Jean Defraigne was of one mind with this.

During the talk, the Belgian parliamentarians were informed on many questions in the development of Serbia and in the development of the self-management system. They also visited the Fagran factory of Smederevo, fifty or so kilometers east of Belgrade.

LJUBICIC MEETS WITH FRENCH AIR FORCE GENERAL

LD172034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for national defense, today received Army General Guy Fleury, chief of staff of France's Airforce, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the head of a delegation of the French Airforce. Their ensuing talk passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During the day, Gen. Guy Fleury also met with Col. Gen. Enver Cenalovich, assistant federal secretary for national defense, who informed him on some matters of the organizational structure of Yugoslavia's Airforce and anti-aircraft defense. Also today, the visiting French delegation led by Gen Fleury visited the House of Flowers and laid a wreath at the grave of the deceased President of Yugoslavia and Commander in Chief of Yugoslavia's Armed Forces Josip Broz Tito.

GRICKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA

LD171852 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, September 17 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Chairman of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Dr Aleksandar Grlickov today conferred with President of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] Sam Nujoma. During the meeting, an exchange of views took place on development of the situation in the south of Africa, SWAPO's struggle for the liberation of Namibia, and the LCY and SWAPO activities on the international level. The promotion of the LCY-SWAPO bilateral relations was also discussed.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE CONVENES

LD161658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--Topical issues of foreign policy and international relations were the main theme at today's session of the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber. Exhaustive reports on this sphere were submitted by Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations; Ignac Golob and Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretaries for foreign affairs; as well as Trajko Trajkovski head of administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Discussing the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution, the committee took the view that this document should be offered for public debate, with the proviso that the constitutional commission should first opt for one of the two proposed variants of the (fifth) amendment. The session, which was chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic, also discussed a number of other issues within the jurisdiction of this committee.

MINIC ADDRESSES SAWPY FOREIGN POLITICAL AKTIV

LD172242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--The foreign political aktiv of the Section for International Cooperation on Relations With Foreign Countries of the SAWPY Federal Conference today held a meeting in the Sava Center in Belgrade. Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, spoke on topical foreign political issues.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES MEASURES ON DOMESTIC MARKET SUPPLIES

LD172054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1811 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government is preparing thorough measures for keeping the domestic market better supplied and points to the necessity of strengthening cooperation between social and private sectors in agriculture.

In a detailed analysis already sent to parliament the Yugoslav Government informed it of having taken measures, in cooperation with the nation's republics and provinces, for removing difficulties in keeping the domestic market supplied with agricultural products and consumer goods.

In the past months, the Yugoslav market has been irregularly supplied with some food products, and this has caused something like buying fever and food hoarding with consumers. Owing to this, it has become even more difficult to keep the domestic market well supplied.

Reasons for this situation should be searched not only in economic difficulties at home and in efforts to increase exports, but also in the international economic situation world-wide and in problems confronting many nations in the world, it was emphasized in government and business circles.

In their efforts to boost exports, earn more after the dinar devaluation and cut down their balance-of-payments deficits, many Yugoslav producers exported their food products more than planned.

It is a fact that Yugoslavia's exports went up appreciably in the first seven months this year--in fact, by 11 percent. And its imports were cut down by the same percentage. Surely, this contributed to alleviating the nation's trade deficit.

On the other hand, some problems in keeping the domestic market supplied came up, and the government alleviated them pretty well by introducing support measures. Wheat and flour supplies were satisfying in the past months, the government analysis says.

Higher flour buys were noticed at the same time, but they did not cause shortage.

This year's wheat yield is 5.1 million tons in Yugoslavia, of which 2.4 million tons would be bought up. The nation will need 3.3 million tons of wheat in the 1980-81 economic year, it was estimated. Further, 700,000 tons of wheat are planned to be imported. Thus, the government thinks that Yugoslavia will face no problems in being supplied with wheat until the next harvest.

This year, Yugoslavia's sugar production has gone up by about 150,000 tons. As to sugar, 820,000 tons have been put on retail sale. It was planned that 185,000 tons of sugar be exported, but 254,000 tons of sugar in exports were already contracted more than approved by authorities.

This caused a sugar shortage at home.

A situation like this is with edible oil, too. Problems in meat supplies were caused by a 2-percent cut in the number of cattle, by a 77-percent cut in the number of swine, and by a 3-percent cut in the number of sheep.

By introducing support exports, the government has alleviated these shortages, but has not solved them fully.

To deal with this situation, the government proposed to parliament that all suppliers ought to stick to supply agreements in the next economic year. In this case, no major problems in keeping Yugoslavia well supplied will come up.

SAWPY OFFICIALS DISCUSS MARKET SUPPLY SHORTAGES

AU171530 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 80 p 7

[B. Komljenovic and D. Lazarevic report]

[Excerpts] "The shortage of certain consumer goods is causing disruptions in the work and life of our working people and citizens and creating an atmosphere of nervousness in the market and all this is also assuming political significance," it was pointed out at the joint session of two sections of the SAWPY Federal Conference for general questions of the standard of living of society and for socioeconomic trends and development policy during the discussion on current supply problems and SAWPY's tasks.

Dr Vasil Grivcev, who presided over the session, stressed in this connection that the working people justly demand greater efforts and more effective measures of all subjective factors of the society.

Imer Pulja, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, spoke about an alleviation of market shortages, with the exception of shortages of raw materials and producer goods, including especially imported raw materials and producer goods. Pulja pointed out the alarming decline in industrial production in the last 2 months.

"We must all strive, within the limits of our authority, to bring about a normalization in the market supply as quickly as possible," Pulja said.

"We cannot adopt a partial view of problems in individual narrow spheres. What will be most difficult from now to the end of this year and next year also will be to ensure a sufficient supply of meat. We have neglected the development of livestock breeding in the social sector which now accounts for only 8 percent of the country's total meat production. In addition, we have also been slow in developing income-based relations between individual private producers and work organizations...."

Answering a number of questions together with Imer Pulja, Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, especially pointed out that the laws pertaining to the system have not been consistently implemented in practice. There have been many violations of laws for which no one has been called to account. In this connection Gojko Ubiparip said that in the course of 11,000 individual inspections market inspectors found 7,000 violations.

"Our greatest worry at present is the level of supplies of raw materials and producer goods for the economy," Ubiparip stressed. "A number of work organizations found it easy to secure the necessary export-import permits and imported the needed raw materials and producer goods for 4 or 5 months in advance and thus disrupted the supply of other organizations. On the other hand we exceeded the annual plan for equipment imports in a mere 8 months and that shows that what is most difficult is to curb investment spending."

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MEAT SUPPLY, SOWING PROGRAM

LD172107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--The members of the Federal Committee for Agriculture today considered measures for improving the production of livestock and the market supply of meat, as well as the program of the forthcoming autumn sowing. At today's meeting, the Federal Committee for Agriculture also adopted the autumn sowing program according to which wheat will be sown on about 1,714,500 hectares, which is about 12 percent more than last autumn. It is planned to sow wheat on 429,500 hectares of socialized farms and the rest on private plots. The increase in sowing is planned for all republics and provinces. Discussing the conditions for implementing this program, the committee members pointed out the difficulties connected with the supply of fertilizers and proposed corresponding measures to overcome them, including importing the fertilizers. It is considered that this program can be implemented provided the weather conditions are normal.

SERBIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL NOTES ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD171746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--Dynamic growth of industrial production, increased exports, slowing down of all aspects of expenditure and their limitation within the agreed frameworks, and increased allocation of funds for the expansion of the material basis and reserves of associated labor represent the most important economic trends in the first half of this year which were studied today by the Serbian Executive Council. The picture of the economic situation in the republic, however, is also composed of many negative tendencies which, it was emphasized, should be eliminated as soon as possible in order to prevent the real danger of the republic ending this year with pronounced negative results in many fields.

It was emphasized that economic and material problems had continued to grow more acute in individual sectors. Above all they concern the increased rate of inflation, an unstable relationship between the money and goods supply, and insufficient supply of the market with individual agricultural and food products and consumer goods. During this period, the economy had great difficulties with the supply of raw and reproduction materials, which considerably affected production in some branches and endangered the growth of industrial production. Throughout this period, work organizations exerted numerous pressures to achieve further price increases. Thus, according to data from the Republican Secretariat for Market and Prices, manufacturing prices for industrial products in this period increased twice as fast as in the same period last year, retail prices increased by about 30 percent and the cost of living by about 50 percent.

It was pointed out at the council's meeting that increased prices of products and services were very negatively affecting the workers' living standard. In 7 months of this year alone, the expenditures of a family of four increased by an average of 1,430 dinars. For categories of households with lower expenditures, this increase amounted to 810 dinars, which together with all other expenses totaled 5,205 dinars a month. As 35 percent of those employed in the central area of the republic [excluding Vojvodina and Kosovo] earn less than 5,000 dinars a month, higher prices of various products, the council assessed, endangered the living standard of a large number of families.

The Executive Council noted that many difficulties were of an objective nature but it also pointed out that it was uneconomic behavior which has increased the gap between productive and nonproductive work. In certain fields, such as for instance foreign trade, banks, building firms and electricity supply organizations, personal incomes were increasing very rapidly. These organizations were subjects of harsh criticism and the council decided that complete information on the personal incomes in these groups should be prepared as soon as possible in order to take very strong measures to bring them within realistic frameworks.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDUM DISCUSSES SUPPLY SHORTAGES

AU171919 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The supplies for the people have been discussed at an expanded session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo. Milorad Vujovic reports on the most important points:

The assessment that shortages of some consumer goods have badly affected the Kosovo market has been supplemented with the remark that this situation caught the retailing organizations and the respective subjects in the province insufficiently prepared and organized. It was stressed that the field of trade in Kosovo is in many respects left to its own devices. The trading organizations are fragmented, and they do not possess enough trading funds. Few investments are directed at providing commodity storage facilities. Foreign exchange is short. All this prevents lasting links and association with suppliers.

If one adds to this the absence of the necessary activities of other factors of social organization--local SAWP organizations and the newly formed consumers councils--and the rather conservative views of trade as a separate branch, the occasional corruption of those employed in it and the insufficiently prompt activities of inspection services, the origin of the said shortcomings becomes clear enough.

The shortages of detergents, edible oil, meat, sugar, coffee and other goods were partly also caused by the feeling of some citizens about a lasting shortage and hoarding. In the view of the Kosovo SAWP Presidium it is necessary to carry out mobilization of organized socialist forces which will, through more efficient social actions, put in order in the most suitable way the distribution of reduced quantities of these goods. At the same time measures should be taken to provide goods which are short in the province either from other parts of the country or through imports. This should include the necessary stocks. Such a step is demanded by the conclusions of all the meetings held recently in the communes and at the province level.

BORBA DISCUSSES LAGGING WHEAT PRODUCTION IN KOSOVO

AU171548 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 80 p 2

[M. Daci article: "Agricultural Production: Why Kosovo 'Imports' Grain"]

[Summary] "Can Kosovo produce enough wheat and free itself of imports: this is a question which has been asked for a long time, but there has been no proper answer yet. It is true that experts believe that all conditions are present so that, with more effort and better organization, the province not only could harvest more wheat, but also could create marketable surpluses."

About 32,000 carloads [1 carload equals 10 tons] of wheat are needed in Kosovo annually for human consumption. Between 22,000 and 25,000 carloads are harvested in Kosovo, and the rest has to be bought elsewhere or imported. The shortfall this year will be about 10,000 carloads.

Kosovo has about 300,000 hectares of arable land, 17 percent in the social sector. The land is very fertile, particularly in Metohija, where the climate is also very favorable. The province has 12,000 tractors as against 9,000 planned for 1980 in the current medium-term plan. The Obilic and Kosovska Mitrovica chemical plants provide all the necessary fertilizers.

"This is to say that all conditions are present, and yet sufficient bread is not provided. What is the reason?

"It is no secret in Kosovo that one talks more about realization of set tasks in agriculture than one does something about them." Sowing is regularly discussed at meetings and stressed as a priority task of the SAWP and the League of Communists. "But hardly anyone can remember when sowing has ever been carried out on time and on the area envisaged." This year, about 85,500 hectares were sown with wheat, but more than 10,000 hectares planned for wheat remained fallow. The corn sowing plan also remained unfulfilled.

If the fallow fields were sown with wheat, Kosovo wheat requirements would be fully met. With proper cultivation methods, there would be wheat to sell to other markets. "But full involvement of subjective factors is needed for that." "In the assessment of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, agriculture possesses significant reserves for a rapid increase of production in productivity of labor, an increase of the income of private households and more employment in the countryside. Therefore the basic directions of further developing agriculture must be toward an increase of the volume of agricultural production and its further intensification.

"The basis of further developing this branch of the economy; which provides a living to one-half of the population of the province, should be an improved self-managing organization and strengthening of the social sector of agriculture. There are only 17 hectares of arable land per capita in Kosovo, and building on arable land, which takes about 1,000 hectares a year, should be stopped.

Large sums are being spent in Kosov to advance agriculture. The Ibar and Radonjic irrigation systems will be commissioned soon. The positions of the League of Communists of Kosovo on the importance of agricultural development must be consistently implemented. Prices of agricultural produce must also be considered. A private farmer in Kosovo now sells grade one wheat to purchasing organizations for 6.60 dinars a kilograms, and must pay 11.18 dinars for a kilogram of flour. "This is one of the reasons why not even a quarter of the wheat produced in Kosovo this fall has been purchased."

ROLE OF 'COLLECTIVE WORK' PRINCIPLE IN CONSTITUTION VIEWED

AU161750 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Seada Hodzic commentary: "Chronicle: Constitutional Amendments"]

[Text] The activities connected with the constitutional amendments that will incorporate the basic elements of Tito's initiative for collective work and responsibility in our legal and political system have been followed with great attention in the entire country during recent months. Thus we now face the discussions on and the adoption of the constitutional amendments that will assert the principle of collective work in the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities, the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, the executive councils and other organs. The changes in the Constitution must in fact make possible further and even more rapid democratization of all sociopolitical life.

Without entering into any discussion about the questions of how the constitutional commissions will fulfill their tasks and what the final draft amendments will be, that is, what kind of solutions we will choose, it seems necessary to call attention to certain problems. First of all, by no means should we reconcile ourselves with certain views maintaining that we will fulfill our obligation toward Tito's initiative by successfully completing our tasks connected with the constitutional changes. This warning seems necessary to us because there are indications that in some places collective work is considered a magic wand that will, on its own, solve all problems and at the same time make superfluous all other measures of democratization and socialization of politics. It is forgotten that the democratic character and deep humane purpose of collective work manifests its true dimensions only in unity with other democratic processes that are aimed at integrating politics and labor, that is, at integrating the political authority with the broadest self-managing basis of society. Collectivity does not necessarily automatically imply democratization just because it prevents individual power and arbitrary actions and ambitions of leadership. If collective organs are not oriented toward and open to the influence of the broad masses of the working people, then the process of democratization is stopped because the power of individuals is only limited to the advantage of "the collective leadership."

Therefore collective work must be perceived as the most natural consequence of the self-managing delegate system and simultaneously as a reason for its further and broader manifestation in the course of its development.

And finally, a clear definition of individual and collective responsibility is an essential prerequisite for collective work. It is only with the assumption of true responsibility that collective work can manifest its democratic meaning.

True, this principle is incorporated in the Constitution and in many laws pertaining to the system, but what we have often been lacking is the democratic practice of determining the responsibility which has been consequently more often only a declared and not a real responsibility. We certainly must not forget in considering the system of collective work what we wish to introduce and make possible through the forthcoming Constitutional amendments. Otherwise a great initiative could be left unfulfilled, even if all other prerequisites were fulfilled....

BORBA REPORTS ON VOJVODINA CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU161737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 80 p 4

[S. Stanojevic report]

[Summary] Novi Sad, 2 Sep--"It is the duty of all organs of authority and self-management, within the framework of their rights and responsibilities, to ensure the fulfillment of the interests of the workers class and all working people within the socioeconomic and political relations of socialist self-management and especially within the delegate system. The collective work, responsibility and equality of all members must be ensured in the collective organs of authority and self-management. Each individual member of a collective is also personally responsible for his work.

"That is the gist of the first draft amendment to the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina that has now been submitted to the Vojvodina Assembly together with seven other amendments to the provincial constitution." There are three variations of the amendments' provisions concerning the duration of the term of offices of presidents of sociopolitical communities. According to the first variation, the term of office would be 2 years with the possibility of election to the office for no more than two successive terms. The second variation limits the term of office to 2 years with no possibility of reelection, whereas the third variation sets one 4-year term with no possibility of reelection.

There are also two different variations of the amendments' provisions concerning the methods of election of the president and the members of the Vojvodina Executive Council. According to one of them, the president and the members would be elected by the Assembly at the proposal of the Vojvodina Presidency based on the views presented by the Assembly Commission for Elections and Appointments. The second variation in this connection stipulates that, as is the practice now, the Presidency would only nominate--following proposals made within the Socialist Alliance--the candidate for president of the Executive Council, who would then nominate the candidates for members of the Council in consultation with the Commission for Elections and Appointments. According to this variation, the term of office both for the president and the members would be 4 years but the president could not be elected for two successive terms, whereas the members could.

According to other provisions of the constitutional amendments, the president of the Vojvodina Presidency will be elected for a 1-year term of office and will have no right to run for reelection. The same provision will also apply to the posts of presidents of the provincial and communal assemblies and the assemblies of local communities as well as the posts of vice president of the provincial assembly and presidents of all chambers of that assembly.

The constitutional amendments stipulate that the nine judges of the Vojvodina Constitutional Court are to be elected by the Assembly and the president of the court is to be elected from among its members for a 1-year term of office and may not be reelected for another term of office.

Further Report

AU161740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 80 p 3

[S. Stanojevic report]

[Summary] Novi Sad, 8 Sep--According to the second draft amendment to the Vojvodina Constitution prepared by the Vojvodina Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions and now submitted to the Assembly together with the other seven draft amendments, "the elected and appointed officials and other holders of self-managing, public and other social positions are elected--as determined by the Constitution, the statute and laws--for a 4-year term of office unless the Constitution provides differently." It is noted in this connection that the Constitutional amendments limit the term of office of some of these officials to only 1 or 2 years. The same second draft amendment also stipulates that the aforementioned officials may not be elected to the same position for more than two consecutive terms.

It is pointed out in the explanation of the second draft amendment that "the abolition of the 'third term of office' eliminates one of the major existing constitutional and legal obstacles to more complete and consistent implementation of the principle of collective work and responsibility."

BRIEFS

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE DELEGATION--Madija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received a delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Leonel Maria d'Alva, member of the Political Bureau of the movement, which is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. A mutual interest in developing cooperation between the LCY and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe was expressed and the current international situation and the situation in the nonaligned movement were discussed during a friendly and cordial talk. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 80 p 6 AU]

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--A session of the working group for transportation of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian mixed commission for economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation was held in Sofia from 2 to 4 September. The meeting reviewed the past cooperation and the possibilities for expanding and deepening cooperation in the field of transportation between the two countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

BANKING COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA--An agreement between the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation and the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade was signed in Belgrade yesterday at the conclusion of talks held in Belgrade. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Yugoslav bank by Toma Granfil, president of the Managing Board, and on behalf of the Romanian bank by its president, Vasile Voloseniuc. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 80 p 6 AU]